

**CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.**

**COUNTY OFFICERS.**

Sherriff..... Thomas Wakely  
Register..... J. H. Edwards  
Treasurer..... Wright Barnes  
Prosecutor..... O. Palmer  
Judge of Probate..... Wm. O. Johnson  
S. J. Com. .... O. Palmer  
S. J. Com. .... O. Dill

**SUPERVISORS.**

Govt Township..... A. Wakely  
South Branch..... H. H. Edwards  
East Branch..... J. H. Edwards  
Maple Forest..... J. H. Edwards  
Frederick..... S. F. Edwards  
Ball..... W. H. Edwards  
Blaine..... T. F. Edwards  
Center Field..... T. F. Edwards

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

**Close Call for a Party of Fowling Miners.**  
—Mollitor Murderers Want Their Freedom—Grand Haven Sports Egged Two Sable Wrestlers—University Sensation.

**Fowling Miners Are Rescued.**  
The entombed miners at Pewabic were all rescued after Saturday morning at 5:30. They suffered from chills, hunger but not bothered them very much. W. Oliver said it was the longest forty-eight hours he ever put in. It was terribly dismal, but they all felt better when they heard the distant knocking, for they knew it was a rescuing party. The imprisoned men had an exceedingly narrow escape from drowning. Soon after the crash came the water rose about ten feet and it was waist deep. A hole sufficiently large to permit the men to run off was drilled after much labor, but the men still suffered greatly from the cold. Some of them said that they have done their last mining.

**Manchester Free from Smallpox.**  
The following is the total number of cases of smallpox near the village of Manchester. It removes the false impression that prevailed that there were large numbers of cases. George Heimerdinger, wife and son. Those having varioloid are Mary Heimerdinger, Louis Wolf, wife and child, and Jacob Schumacher, all of whom reside three miles and over from the center. The only case so far occurring in the village is that of Casper Roby, who was removed to the residence of Mr. Heimerdinger at once, where all are doing well. Great relief is felt because quarantine has been raised on those who have been exposed. Everything has been done to stamp out the disease.

**Amateur Tooth-Yankers.**  
The dental department of the Ann Arbor University meant business when they prohibited students from doing outside business except under the direction of a capable man. One student was detected doing a work of this character, and without any hesitation promptly expelled from the college. In former years the "dents" have done a very lucrative business on the side. Some called dismally; many people lost good teeth, and in some cases inflammation of the jawbone set in, resulting very seriously. A howl was raised, and for a time it began to look as if the dental department would get anything but a good reputation. This difficulty, however, will be avoided by this faculty's action.

**Fakirs Came to Grief.**  
Several days ago D.A. McMillan, styling himself champion heavyweight wrestler of the world, and his backer, P.A. Smith, who seemed to have a pile of money, struck Grand Haven. Both hailed from Butte City, Mont., they said. They arranged a wrestling match with Tom Cannon, of Buffalo, at \$100 a side. The match came off before about forty men and boys for a shake-up of \$12.50. After the contest was over the Montana sports gave a fine exhibition of sparring between the opera house and hotel, followed by a mob armed with superannuated eggs. The Montana heavyweights were known Bay City wrestlers and Tom Cannon, of Buffalo, comes from Grand Rapids.

**Autumnal Delights.**  
Punkin pies is gittin' ripe.  
Mince meat's being stored;  
Cider's gittin' kinder hard,  
Ham meat's gittin' 'koured.  
Folks is shuckin' out their corn.  
Case most a' the house—  
Haulin' apples to the house—  
Apple butter's fun.  
Green things gittin' mighty scarce,  
Purty little all sold;  
Time for huggin' stoves an' rails,  
Nights is gittin' cold.

**A Good Man Gone.**  
Word was received at Greenville of the death of Henry Denmore, at Blanchard, from a stroke of paralysis. For twenty-seven years Mr. Denmore has traveled as a missionary through Upper Michigan, in the interest of the American Sunday School Union, and was loved and respected by all of the pioneers and early settlers of that section. His death will be mourned wherever he was known.

**Convicted Murderers Seeking Release.**  
Arguments were made in the supreme court for the release of the five men convicted of the murder of Albert Mollitor in Presque Isle County and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State prison. The murder was committed in 1875. It was particularly atrocious in its details, and the trial of the convicted men one year ago attracted widespread attention.

**Tramps Evade a Pursuing Party.**  
While attempting to arrest three tramps in a small acre in the eastern part of Battle Creek, Policeman Marcellus was shot. Twenty shots were exchanged in the store and the tramps escaped to the woods. Aid was summoned from the city and fully one hundred men armed with Winchester surrounded the wood. Darkness prevented their finding the tramps.

**Record of the Week.**  
WILLIAM BOWERS, a Cadillac workman at Cobbs & Mitchell's sawmill No. 2, was working on the log dock, unloading logs from the cars, when a log rolled from a car, struck him and knocked him down, and then fell upon him. He lived only a few minutes.

**Dogs Have Killed a Number of Sheep.**  
In Southfield township, Oakland Co., recently. On Monday Will Masters found that two of his had killed thirteen of his flock, and he went on the search for them and with a gun sent them after the sheep they had killed.

**Representatives of the Gas Company.**  
and of Bay City met Thursday night to take action toward a new franchise for a gas company. It was decided to obtain the price of gas in other cities and then put before another meeting to take decisive action.

**The Bakery Store of Tremont S. Pattison.**  
Ypsilanti, was broken into. The baker, coming to work at 3:30 a. m., heard a crash of glass above. Evidently the thief had just been in, and the arrival of the baker having cut off his means of exit he made a new one by jumping through the window.

## DEATH OF THE CZAR.

### RULER OF ALL THE RUSSIANS HAS PASSED AWAY.

**Crowned Heads Gather About the Bier of the Dead Emperor—End of Weeks of Anxiety—Something About the Career of the Great Ruler.**

**Russia Mourns Her Loss.**

Death has claimed Alexander III., Czar of Russia. The end came peacefully at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. For weeks it has been known that his illness could have only a fatal ending, and the world is not unprepared to hear that the house of Romanoff has suffered bereavement. The news of the Czar's death, although expected every moment for the last two weeks, has caused confusion approaching consternation throughout Europe. Nobody believed that he could recover, but everybody thought he would before his death settle finally the question of the succession.

Russia mourns for the monarch that is no more, for he seems to have had the good will of his people. As to the mourning of the other sovereigns well, that is a function like any other function. They are wondering with the rest of the world what the effect of the Czar's death will be in Europe. Possibly the Czarowitz won't succeed his father; more likely he will.

The Czarowitz and Princess Alix, who is the granddaughter of Queen Victoria through one of the petty German princes, were to have been wedded this week. The marriage was desired by the Czar, and he had lived in the capital leave their beds in the morning. The Czarowitz is under German influence and his accession to the throne is assumed to forbid ill to

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## GAIN TWO VICTORIES.

### JAPS WIN THE FIRST BATTLE FOUGHT ON CHINESE SOIL.

**Mikado's Forces Prepare to Make a Telling Advance Before Cold Weather—Conditions Reported from Twelve States—Death of Honore Mercier.**

**One Port Arthur Port Falls.**

Two important and significant Japanese victories are recorded by United States Minister Denby in a cable to the State Department at Washington. He says that the Chinese forces have been defeated at Chin Lien Cheng, and have retreated to Moukden, and that the Japanese have taken one of the Chinese forts at Port Arthur.

The scene of the first victory in Manchuria, and it marks the first real aggressive movement by the Japanese on Chinese soil, for it is believed that the preceding movements on the Yalu river by the Japanese have been in the nature of skirmishes to develop the real strength of the Chinese forces.

This having been done, the Japanese are supposed to have formally entered upon the campaign with Moukden, the Manchurian capital, as the objective point. Unless they are fully prepared to make this a winter campaign, something heretofore unknown in Eastern warfare, they will be obliged to force the fighting and move with great speed, as but fifteen days remain before cold weather comes.

In the neighborhood of Port Arthur, where the second Japanese success is reported, the winter climate is not so severe and operations may be maintained until much later in the season, particularly in view of the excellent base of supplies afforded for the Japanese troops in the presence of their own war vessels in the neighborhood, which will keep open free lines of communication with Korea and Japanese supply ports. It is believed that notwithstanding the taking of a Chinese fort by the Japanese at Port Arthur the place will be able to hold out for a long time. It is strongly fortified by land and sea, the plans being drawn by experienced European engineers, and can offer a most formidable resistance.

The experts in Washington believe that it cannot be reduced by the Japanese without the use of heavy siege artillery and so far as reported the Japanese are not supplied with this.

Inasmuch as the capture of Port Arthur would result in giving Japan control of the Gulf of Pe Chi Li and out of the Chinese capital from communication with the sea, it is believed that the Japanese will make a most determined effort to capture the fortress. The belief that they are prepared to do this, even if it involves a long siege and a winter campaign, is borne out by the fact that the Japanese government in this country have quietly bought up a vast store of goat skins, and have practically cornered the market. As these skins are commonly used in China and Japan as a necessary part of the country's winter wardrobe, it is fair to presume that the Japanese are making ready for a winter campaign. Great interest is shown in the news at both Japanese and Chinese legations in Washington.

**MERCIER IS NO MORE.**  
Ex-Premier of Quebec Yields After a Long Struggle for Life.

Ex-Premier Mercier died at Montreal Tuesday morning. He had been ill for many weeks, during which his death had been almost momentarily expected.

Hope of recovery had been given up weeks ago. In fact, from the moment that he first felt seriously ill on the 14th of August last it had been felt that he was on his death bed. Mercier had been suffering from a complication of diseases for HONORE MERCIER.

years past, diabetes predominating. After his defeat at the general elections of March, 1893, his friends expressed the opinion that he had only six months to live, but by dint of adopting abstemious habits of living he managed to prolong his life.

Honore Mercier was born at St. Athanasius, Que., in 1840. He was educated at the Jesuit College in Montreal and began the study of law. He was for a time editor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe and was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1883 he was elected leader of the Quebec Liberals. The feeling aroused by the execution of Riel, the leader of the half-breed rebellion in the Northwest, gave him a great opportunity, and when the elections of 1886 came on he organized a brilliant campaign, which led to the defeat of the Conservative Government. Mr. Mercier was summoned to form a Cabinet on Jan. 27, 1887. His administration was full of exciting incidents. As Premier of the staunch champion of French-Canadian and their rights. One of the most important acts of his administration was the settlement of the Jesuit estate question, by which the Jesuits were paid a large sum of money, and which provoked a storm of indignation in the other provinces. He attracted considerable attention on account of his advocacy of Canadian independence.

**CROP CONDITIONS.**  
Correspondents in Twelve States Give Information for Farmers.

The Farmers' Review has received reports from its correspondents in twelve States on the relative areas of wheat being sown, on the condition of the corn crop at harvest, on condition of horses, with supply and prices, and the condition of pastures.

Wheat seedling—in spite of the low prices of wheat the area seeded this fall will be about the same as last in most of the States reported, except, perhaps, Kansas and Nebraska. In all the States there are considerable areas of wheat sown than last year, but these counties are not numerous. They are offset by the counties that will sow more than the usual amount. In Western Nebraska and Kansas

the weather and ground are yet too dry to encourage the sower, even if all had seed to sow, which some have not. In fact, there seems a good prospect that the semi-arid regions will experience a dry fall, like the one last year, and in that case it would be little use to sow. Some of the counties in these States will put in very large areas compared with years past.

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In some localities the prices are the lowest in forty years. Few good driving horses or roadsters are reported, but a great multitude of very ordinary farm work horses and scrubs. It seems doubtful if there will be a rise in prices under present conditions, and would indicate that farmers must adopt better methods in breeding.

Pastures—Under the influence of the fall rains, the pastures have revived in many places. In some places the grass is the best ever known. This is proving a great blessing to the farmers with short hay and fodder crops. It will give a plentiful supply of food all the frost kills it and will send the cattle into winter in better condition than usual.

**THE FOE OF VICE.**  
Rev. W. G. Clarke, the Parkhurst of the Windy City.

As New York looked upon Rev. Dr. Parkhurst two years ago, so the citizens of Chicago are regarding Rev. W. G. Clarke, one of the eloquent young preachers of that city, who has set out on a mission of municipal reform.

Clarke's methods differ somewhat from those of the New York divine. After a careful survey of the city, he came to the conclusion that the gambling evil was the worst one which Chicagoans were contending with, and at once set out on the suppression of that vice. He organized the Civic Federation consisting of some of the best people of the Windy City. Then he enlisted the aid of constables and detectives and a concerted effort was made to suppress the gambling houses. The effort to raise the establishments resulted in a number of fights, in which clubs and revolvers were used and several persons were injured, but at last the reverend gentleman and his police officers succeeded in landing several scores of gamblers behind the bars. He has since secured their indictment. While gambling has not been entirely suppressed, the majority of the houses have been closed and there has been a large decrease in the profits of those which are running.

Mr. Clarke's next move will be against immoral houses. He is at present the most talked-about man in Chicago and a large number are advocating his election to the mayoralty at the next election.

**TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.**  
GEORGE GOULD'S match company has been organized.

DULUTH voted to buy the city water-works and gas plant.

ANALOGOUS manufacturers are endeavoring to form a trust.

A SNOWSTORM lasting eight hours occurred at Hay Springs, Neb.

SEVERAL buildings burned at Rolla, Mo., causing a loss of \$50,000.

J. M. GREGG, a prominent business man of Burlington, Iowa, is dead.

MRS. W. H. JONES was found dead at Salem, Ohio. Murder is suspected.

JOSEPH KERCHER was killed at Philadelphia, Pa., by a batted baseball.

AN unknown steamer and all hands went down in the English channel.

ORDERS have been issued to work the Reading collieries to their full capacity.

GOVERNMENT troops will be sent to Indian Territory to rid the country of bandits.

W. J. BARNES is held at Sioux City, Iowa, to answer to a score of charges of forgery.

THE Rev. Dr. A. P. Harper, for forty years a missionary in China, died at Wooster, Ohio.

J. A. LANGRISH, teller of the City Bank at Hartford, Conn., is in jail. His shortage is \$23,000.

THE power house and machine shop of the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, burned.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON, a Swede, committed suicide at Hot Springs, Ark., by taking morphine.

SOCIETY people of Detroit engaged in a fox hunt, an antiseptic bag being substituted for the fox.

THREE trainmen were injured and considerable property destroyed by a collision at Lima, Ohio.

GOVERNMENT officials have made a vigorous protest to Germany against the war on American cattle.

THE American brig T. W. Lucas, Puget Sound to San Francisco, was abandoned at sea in a leaking condition.

DR. LENT, botanist, and Dr. Kretschmar, zoologist, and several black followers have been seen in Africa by natives.

A GUN exploded in the hands of Philip Raymond, of West Newton, Mass., and killed his wife and 7-year-old son.

JOSEPH INFANTE, one of the wealthiest men of New Orleans, died at sea while en route from Sicily to New Orleans.

BOSTON and New York capitalists have formed a syndicate to purchase a line of newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

OFFICIALS of the United Mine Workers deny the rumor that the coal miners of Illinois contemplate another general strike.

ALICE BRANDON, of Wausau, Ind., took poison at Frankfort, Ind., and died. She left a letter saying, "The wages of sin is death."

CHARLES REEVES committed suicide at Hot Springs, Ark., by shooting. He was from Mexico, and had been in the city two weeks. He left no statement.

CONGRESSMAN HALL, of Minnesota, was very seriously injured by falling from a trestle after a political rally at Hastings, in hurrying for his train he stepped on a trestle and fell head foremost twenty feet.

AT THIS OFFICE

## THE LATE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

### THE PRINCESS ALIX.

#### OF THE REST OF EUROPE. THE CZAR, IN SPITE OF ALL HIS OCCUPATIONS, WAS LOVELY AND SIGHED FOR THE QUIET PLEASURES OF A PRIVATE LIFE. HE HAS OFTEN SAID: "I LONG TO BURY MYSELF IN THE COUNTRY AND LIVE ON AN ESTATE, BUT I AM CALLED TO A THRONE AND MUST REMAIN AT THE POST OF DUTY."

A. FREIGHT and construction train collided on the Pennsylvania Road at Graydon, Pa., and 15. Lowry, J. McNelly and Frank Stone were killed and nine men injured.

Always Regarded His Kingsly Office as a Heavy Burden.

Alexander III., Emperor of all the Russias, who succeeded to the throne on the murder of his father by nihilist conspirators on March 13 (N. S.), 1881, was born March 10, 1845. For some time after his elevation to the throne he seldom appeared in public, but lived in the closest retirement at Gatchina, being in constant dread of the machinations of the secret societies of socialists. His coronation took place at Moscow, May 27, 1883. Alexander III. has never regarded his kingsly office anything but a heavy burden.

CHARLES DENBY.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

This mob hath many heads but no brains.

The greater the man the greater the crime.

Apprehension crawls into the cellar to look at the sun.

It appears by the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that live Indians have been good Indians this year.

Better bright than conquer in an argument. Better bear the assumptions of ignorant men than waste your dearly bought experience on fools.

Dr. PARKHURST hits the nail on the head when he says it is the duty of police officers to enforce the law, not to philosophize on what should be the law.

"Four B's are necessary to make a satisfactory hotel," said a traveler of experience. "Good beds, good beef, good bread, and good butter." To which may be added a little bill.

TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS in paper money, deposited in a chimney by an Ohio farmer, was completely destroyed recently. If all this money was in greenbacks, treasury notes or silver certificates Uncle Samuel has cleared \$12,000. If it was national bank notes the banks have cleared that much. The advantages of paper money to those who issue it cannot be denied.

It is said that the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt was once asked by his wife what he wanted for a gift. He replied, "There is nothing that I want so much as good sound sleep." And it is related that the only respite he could get from the cares and annoyances of his vast wealth "was by crossing the ocean and immediately recrossing without touching shore. In this way alone could he escape the pressure of business, which on land through telegrams and letters forever pursued him."

SURGERY'S discovery of a way to obliterate facial blemishes has given the European detective forces a great deal of difficulty in locating well-known criminals. By these operations the whole character of the facial expression is sometimes changed by a few deft jabs of a lancet. The wound heals in a very short time, and in most cases can never be noticed. The criminal fraternity are not slow to take hold of this knowledge, and, in consequence, the descriptions in the possession of the detectives cannot always be depended upon.

The greatest length of the United States from east to west is on the parallel of forty-five degree north latitude, that is to say, from Eastport, Me., on the Atlantic coast, to a point on the Pacific exactly fifty-two and a half miles west of Salem, Ore. On the above parallel it is exactly 2,768 miles long. Its greatest width, from north to south, is on the ninety-seventh degree of longitude, which extends through the United States in an almost direct line from Pembina, N. D., to Point Isabel, Tex. The greatest width is 1,611 miles.

A MAN steals a horse, sells it to an innocent party, who buys it in good faith. The owner comes, takes away his horse, and the man who has bought it is a loser to the extent of the purchase price. A knave procures a farmer's signature to a paper purporting to be an agency contract for the sale of some machine. By tearing off a part of it, the remainder with the signature becomes a promissory note. Rascal No. 1 sells it to Rascal No. 2 and the latter sues to recover. The courts decide that the farmer must pay the "innocent" holder of the fraud-tainted paper. Is there anything out of joint in these cases?

The growth and prosperity of the Y. M. C. A. (It would be useless to give its full title, for it has become renowned and beloved under its initials) are one of the cheering signs of the times. Though associated in the minds of the people with all that is youthful, it is an organization of fifty years' growth, and is the parent of a numerous and beneficent offspring. The Epworth League, the Baptist Young People's Association, and last, but not least, the Christian Endeavor Society, and the Christian Association for Good Government are movements originating directly or indirectly from the Y. M. C. A. It is not possible to overestimate the effect of the Y. M. C. A. and its offspring upon the social and political life of the country. It has educated a race of men desirous for reform of civic and political conditions, and ready to move toward them. The Christianity of to-day is not content with preaching and praying. It preaches and prays as fervently as ever, but it works also. It makes itself a part of the life of the world. It not only protests against wickedness in high places, but strives to de-throne it. It discerns that a part of the work of moral reformation is the abolition of conditions that lure to and facilitate vicious indulgence. The general awakening to the need of purer forms of civic government is in no small measure a work of the Y. M. C. A.

**The King of Slam—Chulalongkorn**—has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to sit up and read the obituary sketches the English and American newspapers published of him, but it is not stated what his opinions are concerning the pictures that accompany them.

ONCE in a while the gods who are supposed to preside over the drama lose temper and play sad pranks. So vile a pitch has the "realistic" play been carried that even a real sawmill has been thrust upon the boards, and one of the players found the machine more realistic than he desired. The poor fellow lost his real hand by a turn of the real saw. While his misfortune is justly a cause of sympathy, the fact may tend to rid the theater of the outrageous stupidity that thus discredits precincts supposed to be devoted to drama.

## RULES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir Terence O'Brien, the Governor of Newfoundland, is a person of interest. He was born in Manchester, England. The son of a distinguished officer, he went through Sandhurst to the army, and from 1849 to 1867 served England in India, holding a variety of military posts. Leaving India, he was Inspector General of Police in Mauritius, and afterward Poor Law Commissioner in the same island. In 1881 he became Governor and remained there till his resignation in 1888. Since that date he has been Governor of Newfoundland. Sir Terence is a Past Officer of the Grand Lodge and of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England.

**Feeding by Machinery.**  
An electric horse feeder, is a new invention brought out by Dr. A. J. Aderson, of Chesterford, for securing the regular feeding of horses during the absence from any cause of the stableman or groom. The apparatus is described as being very simple, the law of gravitation being depended upon to accomplish most of the work. The first requisite is an alarm clock, which should be good enough not to stop casually, but need not be expensive. The electric plant is that needed for an ordinary electric bell, four cells of the Leclanche type of battery being sufficient for any distance up to 200 yards. The third portion of the apparatus is the feeder—that is to say, the vessel holding the corn and chaff, as the case may be. The clock, which is the prime mover of the whole concern, may be in the house, the harness room or anywhere, but if it be more than 200 yards away from the feeder a more powerful battery will be required. To use the feeder, the first thing is to set the alarm of the clock at the hour at which it is desired that the horses should be fed. The food is then placed in a tin-like biscuit box, which is turned upside down, and placed in the proper compartment of the shute, when the lid of the box is drawn out, the corn then resting upon the floor of a trap-like arrangement, held in its place by a simple contrivance. When the alarm goes off a button is pressed and the circuit is completed. A weight falls, the bottom of the feed box is released, and the corn falls out into the manger.

**Hysteria and Women's Rights.**  
One notices in too many things which women do, the touch of hysteria. Take the more or less neurotic novels which certain ladies have recently issued from English presses. In every one of them one finds a suggestion of the hysterical inclination which is an inevitable accompaniment of certain forms of anemia. I know nothing of their authors, but I should be disposed to wager, from the sentences which peep out from between the lines, that the large majority of them are childless women. Go where you please among the women who are shrieking out for this or that, and you will find that 75 per cent of them are, in some way or other, the victims of their sex. From the point of view of modern femininity, it is woman's right to be a man. If they would only be frank, it is nature they quarrel with—they envy man!—All the Year Round.

**A Man's Best.**  
Although, as stated elsewhere, amusement may be derived from the errors in advertising signs one may at times discover a mare's nest. A showman had a bill outside his tent which read, "Come and see the great sword fish." A learned gentleman noticed it and informed the showman that it ought to be "sword" fish. "Yerd better come in and see for yourself; the admission is only twopenny," was the showman's reply. So the learned man went in and was shown a large cod saved in half. "Yerd better the fast gent was tried to teach me 'ow to spell; but I've had a good education, and I'm running this show to prove it," grinned the man. The learned gentleman stayed to listen to no more.

**No Continued Story Needed.**  
During the campaign in Montana in 1896, Col. L. D. McCutcheon was Chairman of the Republican Territorial Committee. The Republican candidate was a most attractive farmer, and was everywhere greeted by enthusiastic audiences. But when the votes were counted, he was found to be beaten by more than 4,000. On the next day after the election, Mr. Reed, editor of the Butte Inlander Mountain, wired Chairman McCutcheon to send him 100 words, giving the result, to which he replied: "We are beaten like the devil, and it doesn't require a hundred words to tell it."

**Jags.**—"I say, old fellow, can't you lend me ten for a month?" "Naggs—" "Sorry, but I have anything but a jiffy. Got any change?" "Jaggs—" "No; but say just make it fifty for five months; that will do just as well."—Detroit Free Press.

Feeds go to the shoemaker for small feet.

## CURES DIPHTHERIA.

DR. ROUX, THE FRENCH SAVANT, TELLS HOW 'TIS DONE.

Serum of the Blood of Horses Has Saved Thousands in France—An Infallible Remedy for the Dread Disease if Taken in Time.

**Pupil of Pasteur.**  
The eyes of all the world are upon Dr. Roux, the physician who has met with such success with his new method for curing diphtheria, and Paris, the city of his labors, is accordingly proud of him. It was not until the recent Congress of Hygiene, held at Budapest, that Dr. Roux gave to the world the results of his experiments in treating that dread disease, and it



DRAWING BLOOD FROM A HORSE.

speaks well for his theories and discoveries that the 2,500 physicians assembled in Budapest from all parts of the world seem to put faith in him.

His dark, serious face lighted up with a winning smile as the correspondent of the New York World saluted him as "the man who is saving 30,000 lives a year in France alone." "Pardon," he said, quickly, "you exaggerate. It is true that diphtheria and croup claim more than 30,000 victims every year in this country. It is also true that out of 118 children whom I have recently treated for one or the other of these terrible maladies I have saved 116. That is, we think, a very pretty reduction of the mortality from the old rates. Yet we are only on the threshold of success. At the Trousseau Hospital, where the mortality among the children used to be 63 per cent, it has been reduced since the introduction of our treatment of diphtheria and croup to 24 per cent. At the Hospital of the Enfants Malades," continued the Doctor, "where I have been experimenting with my discovery for three years, the average mortality has been lowered from 11 to 1 per cent. This is a good confirmation of the value of our remedy."

"My co-workers, MM. Martin and Chailion, and I maintain, after a series of careful experiments extending through three years, that by the use of the serum separated from the blood of horses which have been previously vaccinated against diphtheria we have succeeded in lowering in such large proportion the mortality of children attacked by diphtheria or croup, that the malady may be considered as conquered. We are beyond peradventure now. But what we wish specially to do is to impress upon the minds of mothers everywhere the need of flying at once to the remedy the moment the diphtheria declares itself. Otherwise we shall continue to have such discouraging results as at the Trousseau Hospital."

"This is what should be done," he went on. "When a child complains of a sore throat an examination should be instantly made. If the mucous surface shows little white spots scattered over it a physician should be called without delay. The white spots may be indications of a simple quincy, or they may be the first symptoms of croup."

"In either case the physician should at once give the child a subcutaneous injection of the anti-diphtheritic serum. If the attack is one of quincy



PREPARING THE SERUM.

simply, the remedy will do no harm. If it is diphtheria, the serum will infallibly effect a cure."

The correspondent remarked that diphtheria is a disease about which every mother has a different theory. "There are many vulgar errors concerning it," said the Doctor. "Nine times out of ten diphtheria does not kill, as is generally supposed, by suffocation. The false membranes which develop at the back of the throat rarely cause total obstruction of the respiratory canal, and even if they did, tracheotomy could save the patient. But the diphtheritic microbe, which swarms on these false membranes, secretes a poison that, sooner or later, according to the virulence of the attack, must contaminate the blood. My pupil Yersin and I claim to have been the first to discover this 'toxine,' and to have proved that diphtheria patients die from poisoning."

"Now, the subcutaneous injection of the anti-diphtheritic serum confers immediate immunity, but acts as an antidote only at the end of several hours; so that if the ravages of the 'toxine' are too far advanced (as this is pretty generally the case among poor children here when the family doctor says that the attack has become too serious for him and that the patient must go to the hospital) the remedy is given in vain. Neither must it be supposed that the serum has any power to cure other diseases which the sufferer may have concurrently with diphtheria."

"And how do you obtain the serum?" "Well, we will now return to our friend the horse. The great number of experiments made in our laboratory showed that of all animals capable of furnishing anti-diphtheritic serum in large quantities the horse was the easiest to vaccinate. It supports the 'toxine' much better than the dog or than ruminating animals. Nothing is easier than to

draw from the jugular vein of a horse, as often as one wishes, great quantities of pure blood from which a perfectly limpid serum separates."

"And is the horse sacrificed?" "Not at all. The operators of the Pasteur Institute have horses from the jurglers of which they have drawn blood more than twenty times, and the veins remain as supple as at the first drawing." The animals used for this purpose are nearly all young horses, sound and with excellent appetites. They are bled once a month, and at each operation a little more than four quarts of blood, capable of furnishing half that quantity of serum, is taken from them."

"Is there any cruelty in the operation?" "No. The bleeding causes no pain, and the animal is not much enfeebled if the specified quantities are not exceeded."

Dr. Roux is a young man not yet 40 years, but he has long been known for his valuable work in the Pasteur Institute. He has been the assistant of Pasteur for fifteen years. Pasteur himself is only a chemist. When he came to study human diseases with his peculiar methods it was necessary that he should have some trained physician with him. He applied to Volpau, who was then at the height of his fame and end of the faculty of medicine in Paris. That eminent physician chose for him young Dr. Roux, who was but an unknown student.

Fortunately the student was of the stamp of Pasteur himself. He is capable of working twelve or thirteen hours a day, week after week, and he is as curious to know as he is keen in understanding the results of his observations. The discovery of the special poison of the microbe of diphtheria and croup was made by a German professor



INOCULATING AN INFANT.

brought to the hospital only when the disease is far advanced, he feels warranted in saying that not more than two out of one hundred need die under ordinary circumstances if properly treated.

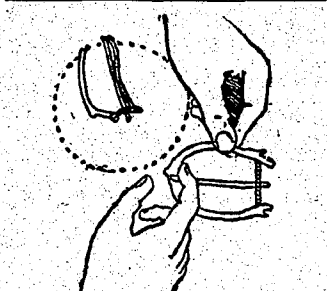
All last winter his daily visits to the children's hospital were enough to exhaust the strength of one man. But he was often seen in the remote quarters of Paris at the bedside of little ones down with the terrible disease. Sometimes he has passed the whole night watching them. When the poor parents in the morning asked what they could give him, the famous physician darted out of the door and disappeared, as if afraid even of their thanks. This disinterestedness, which he carries to an extraordinary degree, is known to all his associates of the Institute.

He is now the head of the service, but as the Institute is always in want of funds, he does not even draw the small salary which is allotted him. His friends say that he belongs to another age, that he knows nothing of money and cares less, and that he has given up his whole existence to serve science and humanity.

## THE JUMPING MERRYTHOUGHT.

Works on the Same Principle as Does the Jumping Frog.

When the turkey has been duly served, and nothing is left but a pile of bones, pick out the "merry thought," the bone which is shaped like the oneshown in the illustration. Stretch across the bone a double string, and twist the string around a piece of stick which just reaches to the top of bone. On this point place a bit of soft pitch, or any very sticky substance strong enough to grip the end of the stick; then place the "merry thought" on the stick, and when the twisted stick has overcome the resistance of the pitch the



JUMPING MERRYTHOUGHT.

bone will jump high into the air. On this principle "jumping frogs" are made.

**A Siberian Millionaire's Benefaction.**  
The Siberian millionaire, Ponomareff, whose death was announced at St. Petersburg some months ago, left 1,000,000 rubles with the direction that they should be placed in banks at compound interest for ninety-nine years, after which they are to be devoted to the construction and support of a Siberian university at Irkutsk, at which all instruction is to be gratis.

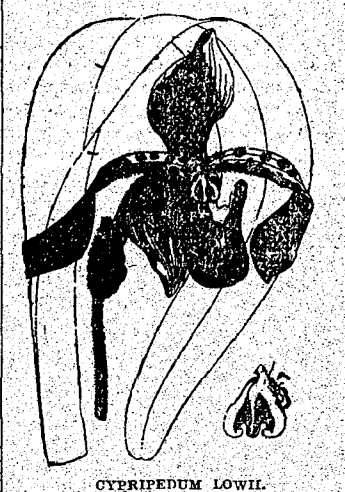
"Jinks," said the young man with the torn clothes and the black eye, "considerin' the way the police done me up, I think you ought to let me down easy." "Young man, if you came here expecting this court to be a parachute," replied the judge, with a harsh police court laugh, "you are away off your trolley. Ninety days."—Cincinnati Tribune.

## ORCHIDS V. ROSES.

THE FORMER QUEEN OF THE FLOWERS THIS WINTER.

They Are More Decorative, Varied in Form and More Gorgeous in Color, and Their Perfume and Bloom Will Last Several Days.

Probably the orchid will be the fashionable flower this winter. It has grown very rapidly in popularity and the effort to keep pace with this on the part of the florists has brought into the market a larger number of new varieties and has also brought the price down to a reasonable figure.



CYPRIPEDIUM LOWII.

Dame Fashion might make a much poorer selection, for in all the floral kingdom there is nothing to compare with orchids for strange, grotesque and fanciful shapes, magnificence in coloring and rare perfume.

The beautiful and remarkable class of plants that now commands such attention was but little known to the public in general until the last few years. They have been called the aristocrat of flowers, because they commanded such extravagant prices that none but the wealthy could possess and enjoy them. Yankee enterprise has changed all that, and although some rare specimens still command fabulous sums, the majority of orchid flowers may now be purchased for about the same price as good roses.

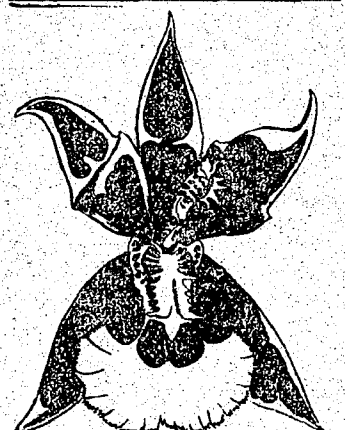
Orchids, as a class, differ from other flowers or plants, in that they derive their sustenance from the air instead of the earth. Some, indeed, are called "terrestrial orchids," but in reality this is a misnomer. When potted, nothing is used but coarse peat fibre, sphagnum moss and a few lumps of charcoal, and their nourishment comes from the air and water.

The Epiphytial orchids are found in their native habitats growing upon the branches of trees, with their roots firmly fastened to the bark. A few varieties of orchids are found in a wild state east of the Rocky Mountains, but the more magnificent specimens come from the hot climates—Mexico, Central and South America, from the Indian Archipelago, Africa, and, indeed, from every country where there is a superabundance of heat and moisture.

No flower except an orchid will retain its freshness and beauty for days after being cut from the plant; no flower that is so diversified in coloring, so monstrous in shape and size and so odoriferous. You may have sprays of orchids more than three feet long, bearing a solid mass of these beautiful flowers more than a foot in circumference, and they will be as fragrant as roses for days after they are cut.

In New York flower shops last winter cypridipediums or lady-slippers, sometimes called "Mary's shoe," from its resemblance to a shoe or slipper, sold at 25 cents each, while roses brought a third more than that. In a day the rose would wither, but the cypridipedium would retain its freshness for a week or more.

Cattleyas, the most gorgeous and striking specimens of the orchid family, could also be had for about the same price. Cattleyas are found in great profusion in South America, and the best specimens come from Brazil. For a winter bloomer, C.



ODONTOGLOSSUM RADIATUM.

Trianae is the best variety. It is most color, with dark lips and golden throat. C. Mossiae is the best for summer flowering, its large, fragrant blossoms, beautifully colored, commanding general admiration.

There are only twenty-eight men who follow the profession of orchid hunting. In the jungles of Asia, in the tangled woodlands of the Amazon, in the dark forests of Africa, they wander day after day, year after year, seeking those little masterpieces of nature's handiwork, so tantalizingly secreted from man's ruthless touch. The result of their efforts is surprising. Hundreds, yes, thousands, of magnificent specimens are shipped to the central depots in London and New York, there to be crossed, hybridized and redivided, making new and distinct varieties.

The orchids commonly found at the florists in New York are Cypridipediums, yet some varieties of this species are exceedingly valuable. It is pure yellow, without spot or blemish. The most valuable Cypridipediums, of which there are more than 500 varieties, come from Northern India. The butterfly orchid, Oncidium Papilio, is a curious, or freak of nature. At the tip

of a long, slender stem is perched an accurate representation of a gorgeous butterfly. Some of the flower stems are from three to four feet long and almost invisible. Unless seen by a close observer, the impression is given that the flower is a veritable live butterfly floating in the air. This plant is common in the West Indies and Venezuela. Its beauty and peculiarity of form and its bright, attractive color so delighted the late Duke of Devonshire, that he decided to make a special collection of orchids. This set the fashion which is now so prevalent.

The moth orchid, Phalenopsis, from the Philippine Islands, with its moth and white-colored flowers, is another species which leads the uninitiated to believe it to be a living insect.

The Ondontoglossum was found by Humboldt in 1816, and up to 1838, there were only five varieties known, and the progress of cultivation and knowledge of the orchid is demonstrated by the fact that more than 100 varieties are now recognized. It is strictly American, growing only in Mexico, Central America, Peru and New Granada. Ondontoglossums are, in many respects, among the most desirable of orchids, and can be successfully grown in any cool, moist atmosphere throughout the year. The name it bears signifies tooth-tongued, in allusion to its form and to its having tooth-like projections at its base.

## A FAITHFUL WATCHER.

Wages at Fifty Cents a Week Due for Twenty Years.

Connected with the history of the old Quaker graveyard on Fifth street above Spruce is the career of a man who may some day have a new title, bill against the owners of the cemetery.

Nearly every resident of the Fifth Ward knows Florence Sullivan. For twenty years he has presided over a bookstand on the east side of Fifth street, directly opposite the graveyard gate. During this same period he has kept a watchful eye on the property across the way, and never while he has been there has the never-tiring small boy been allowed to desecrate the new grass-grown graves in the cemetery.

It was commonly understood that the old gentleman is the custodian of that plot of ground, and the story of his vigil is known to almost every one in the neighborhood.

Under a verbal agreement Mr. Sullivan is to receive 50 cents per week for keeping the graves undisturbed. He has not yet received a cent, and will get no money until the graveyard has been sold and the purchase money turned into the Society of Friends.

When the sale will take place is hard to tell, for efforts to dispose of the property have been made for years. In all likelihood the faithful old watcher will himself have passed away by the time the property has passed into other hands.

The old gentleman has grown to look on the ground with a feeling almost akin to fatherly pride and has made himself familiar with the cemetery's history. He said yesterday that it was used by the Quakers during the Revolutionary war, and that the bodies buried there were those of men, who contrary to their faith, had taken up arms. In his recollection there had been only two burials in the plot. Mr. Sullivan is in no wise worried about his bill, and is, in fact, unable to give any figures as to what is due him. He has been assured that he will be paid when the ground is sold and with this he is satisfied.

By some corporate entanglement the Friends have to get permission of the State to dispose of their property. A bill permitting them to sell was passed some years ago, but vetoed by Governor Beaver. Since Mr. Patterson has been the Executive, however, he has given his approval to a similar measure, so nothing but a purchaser is now necessary to make the sale and effect a settlement with the faithful old custodian. At fifty cents a week for twenty years Mr. Sullivan's bill would amount to \$520.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

## Indians Tracking.

It was a most strange and interesting experience to see the Indian read all the signs of the different animals in the grass or among the woods with the same ease as we read an open book. The least disarrangement in the grass or sticks, however small, was enough. Glancing casually at it in passing he would say: "Bear, a week old." "Yesterday," "Caribou, last month," and so on. It was wonderful to behold this instinct in a man.

I had for a long time been following this trail of the moose, when I thought was a fresh trail, when I got sick of it, and began to cross-examine Mr. Big Partridge as to how far off our quarry was likely to be. Big Partridge then showed that he was sick of the imaginary moose hunt himself and owned up. "Old trail, all moose nipoh"—that is, dead. He had only been leading me about in this way to amuse me, knowing it useless the whole time! He exacted \$2.50 for that day's sport.—[Blackwood's Magazine.]

## A Peculiar Accident.

A very peculiar accident happened recently to Eben White, a farmer living about four miles northwest of St. Johns, Mich. He had been working in the woods and lay down to sleep under a tree, and must have slept with his mouth open. A common mongrel pup and a small boy were his companions. While the old man slept the boy and the dog started a chipmunk and proceeded to chase it. That chipmunk made tracks for safety, and, seeing White's mouth open, dodged in. It was a new sensation to White to have a chipmunk trying to get down his throat alive, and he woke up in a hurry. He nearly choked to death before he pulled that chipmunk out, and then he killed the little animal and brought it into town to prove the truth of the story he tells. A doctor who examined his throat and mouth found it badly lacerated, and says he believes White's story is true.—[Chicago Herald.]

## LANDSCAPES WHILE YOU WAIT.

A Lighting Artist Who Keeps Up with the Auctioneer.

The great American desideratum of speed is strikingly illustrated by a painter who has opened a studio and auction-room on one of the principal business streets, apparently to demonstrate that Longfellow was entirely in error when he wrote "art is long," says the Boston Transcript. A man who happened to stray into the art gallery this morning called to speak of Raphael and was asked by the painter who Raphael was, and if he belonged in the 2-30 class. Before he could answer the artist had exented "The Falls of the Yellowstone" in oil, the picture had been framed, sold and the purchaser had gone out with the prize under his arm. The lightning colorist had his paints spread out before him in heaps on a sort of mortar board and ranged behind him in palls, while on one side of him are the thousand canvas frames that he turns off before breakfast. Follow him while he produces a moonlight scene. First he gets out his whitewash brush, without the long handle, and dipping it in the slate-colored ink, primes the sky of evening. But he is careful to leave a small circle unscathed in the center; that is to stand for the moon. Then across the bottom of the canvas the brush is flashed, leaving behind it a heavier trail, while two big patches of black paint at each side form the shadowy hills. Then, with a narrow brush of black, the trees and their bare branches are located, as if the artist were stripping the wheels of an express wagon. Another dash of black answers for a boat, and two irregular touches are the men propelling it. By this time the auctioneer is crying, "How much for this elegant moonlight scene in the north woods? Start me!—\$1.50 do I hear? Sold!" And the buyer gets the colors on his sleeve in putting it under his arm. "Little boys," said the auctioneer at this point, "you had better go home and give the old folks a show. But, boys," he cries after the slowly retreating forms, "come down to-morrow. I'll have some nice beds put up here to-night, so that you needn't go home to sleep." And the "professor" leaves by three pictures on the auctioneer, who begins to point out the merits of "an elegant forest scene."

## TALLEST MAN ON EARTH.

Hassan Ali, an Arabian, Is Eight Feet in Height.

Hassan Ali, who has the honor of being the tallest man on earth, has just begun his tour of the world at Castan's Panoptikon, in Berlin. A spectator, who was present on the opening night, described him by saying that he looked like a walking tree as he came forward on the platform.



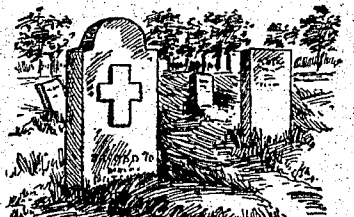
HASSAN ALI, THE TALLEST MAN ON EARTH.

form and extended a hand which measures 13 inches from wrist to finger tips. The feet of the giant are an inch longer than his hands, and the head is 12 inches long. Hassan Ali, although nothing more than a youth of 18 years, measures in height 8 feet. As he is likely to grow up to his 20th year there is no telling where he will stop. Hassan is an Arabian by birth and was discovered in Egypt. He has coarse but not unpleasant features and is a very harmless-looking subject. The shape of his head is very peculiar. It grows narrow toward the top and is unusually strongly developed at the base. The proportion of the length of the legs to the upper part of the body is quite irregular, and his nether limbs are at least twice as long as those of ordinary people.

## HE LOVED THE BOY.

Affection of Lord Rosebery for a Homeless New York Waif.

In Calvary Cemetery, Newton, L. I., is the grave of a boy—a former street waif—in Lord Rosebery, Premier of Great Britain, took an especial interest. While in this country in 1873 he frequently visited in New York Father Drumm's Home for Homeless Boys. While there on one occasion a 7-year-old waif, homeless, ragged and half starved, was brought into the mission. Beside giving him the name of Patsy McNally the little fellow could give no account of himself. Lord Rosebery became interested in the child and made arrangements by which he was to be educated and clothed at his expense. When Patsy came to be 14 he was sent to the College of St. Xavier, and between the once homeless waif and the rising statesman of Great Britain tender epistolary correspondence passed. Patsy fell into delicate health, and in 1884 died of consumption. He was buried in Calvary Cemetery, and there a simple headstone stands, the enduring memorial of the friendship of a great statesman for a street arab.



PATSY'S GRAVE.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

A HOTEL in which all the clocks keep time and the same time would be a curiosity.

TRAIN-ROBBERIES have done many reckless things, but up to this time they have not successfully interfered with the progress of a trolley car.

It costs about \$50 for telegraphing to inform the people of this country that the Sultan of Morocco is ill. News comes high, but we must have it.

SOME one makes the suggestion that the north pole would have been reached long ago if explorers were not so anxious to get back home in order to fill engagements on the lecture platform.

MICHIGAN has a law requiring foreign corporations doing business in the State to file copies of their articles of incorporation and to pay a franchise fee to the State. Of course the act was passed for the purpose of holding to local accountability railroad and insurance companies and similar corporations of other States operating in the State. Recently there was an attempt to enforce the law and collect the franchise fee against manufacturing and mercantile companies doing business under a charter and selling goods in Michigan by agents with samples. The Supreme Court has held that the law does not apply to such corporations, and that no franchise fee is required if they do business in the State. The decision is on the same grounds as those holding that statutes of States requiring a license fee from commercial travelers and peddlers is an interference with interstate commerce.

SAMUEL FIELDEN, convicted as an accessory to the Haymarket dynamite massacre in 1886, sentenced to be hanged but escaping that fate by the commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life and pardoned by Gov. Altgeld, announces that he will abandon city life and go to farming. He is hunting a location and will settle down when he finds a farm suitable to his purposes and means. Fielden's plan for the future is marked by the highest wisdom. He was the best man by far in the anarchist lot, and suffered more for being caught in bad company than from criminal intent. It is to be deplored that a great many other people will not quit their conspicuous places in the uneasy life of the city and retire to rural pursuits. If a sudden impulse to try farming should cause a large emigration from Chicago to the agricultural districts, and move the refugees to follow lives of bucolic industry, they would be spared with satisfaction, and the condition or comfort of those who remain would be greatly improved.

OUT West the train robbers took several bags of gold from an express car; and in Virginia other robbers captured \$150,000. These incidents followed somewhat closely the two cases in which the companies, having got wind of intended robberies, not only defeated the robbers, but turned the tables upon them, and either killed or captured all the members of the two bands. Those successes of the companies have, therefore, not thrown much of a damper upon this industry; and perhaps it was too much to expect that they should do so. Express companies are sending across the country at all times safes containing large sums of money, practically undefended. No doubt, the robbers have their confederates in the service of the companies. They know to the minutest detail all the facts—just how many dollars go by a given train; where that train will be at a certain hour, and what men have charge of the money. They stake their lives against the money, and generally win; for the employees are men of peace, without any incentive to make themselves targets. An unguarded railroad car full of ready money is the weakest point in the whole financial system of the country. What are the express companies going to do about it?

THE interviews with a convicted Chicago murderer whose death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life are rather suggestive of the sensations of a man waiting for death. The criminal said: "No one can possibly describe them. It is one continual, awful torture. If the people only knew the agony of it there would be no murders committed, no matter what the provocation might be. I didn't sleep a wink night before last. Whenever I shut my eyes I could see the gallows over at that corner of the jail, and every footstep near my cell sounded like the drop when Higgins went off." It may be doubtful whether society desires or has the right to inflict this "continual, awful torture" even in revenge for the commission of the irreparable crime of murder. But, on the other hand, it is still more doubtful whether society desires to dismiss a convicted murderer in a state of ecstatic bliss. Asked how he felt when news of commutation of his sentence arrived, the murderer—whose crime was the most heinous, since its victim was a woman—replied: "Never felt happier in my life. To think I am not to die is to give me the greatest pleasure I ever experienced." It may well be doubted whether this is exactly the purpose for which the criminal law exists.

AN American traveler in Normandy says that in a country tavern he found the following printed card on the wall detailing the law of that land against intoxication: "After two formal condemnations for scandalous and public drunkenness (mere committals do not count), the offender, ipso facto, incurs the following disabilities: 1, loss of his vote; 2, may not be voted for; 3, may not serve on a jury; 4, may not exercise any administrative faculty (such as acting as executor of a will); 5, loses the right to carry arms."

It is interesting to note that the salary of the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was \$40,000 a year, while that of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is \$10,500. The Lord Chancellor receives \$50,000 a year while in office and a pension for life of \$25,000. The Lords of Appeal get \$30,000, and all other judges \$25,000. The income of the British Attorney General is at least \$80,000 a year, against a salary of \$5,000 for the Attorney General of the United States. The latter figure is the salary of our Secretary of State, while all the English Secretaries of State get \$25,000 a year, and after serving for a certain time, they are entitled to \$10,000 a year for life.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, an eccentric New York millionaire, whose estate is now being settled in the courts, evidently anticipated the claim of dower right on the part of the woman who has posed in the proceedings as his common-law wife. Mr. Richardson lived for many years in a small, old-fashioned frame cottage, and his household consisted of a middle-aged woman and a young colored girl. When a visitor entered the hallway of the Richardson cottage, the first thing that attracted his attention was a large board sign, hung near the entrance to the parlor, upon which was painted, in huge black letters, the following information: "The woman you see here is not my wife. She is my housekeeper. I am a widower and unmarried. Benjamin Richardson."

MRS. BASEMAN, a Chicago widow, recently rejected the suit of Mr. Jacobson, who immediately hired a German band to play tunes with suggestive titles under Mrs. Baseman's window. The lady stood the smiles of her neighbors and the persistence of the band until patience ceased to be the virtue that it is supposed to be. Then she pleaded with the leader, who refused to stop playing on the ground that Mr. Jacobson had paid well for the music. Thereupon she went to court and secured an injunction against the disappointed lover, to restrain him from giving such objectionable expression to his woe. This shows Mrs. Baseman to be a woman of nerve and action. The developments following her rejection of Mr. Jacobson also demonstrate that she has rare good judgment in the selection of a husband, for it is more than probable that Jacobson, if accepted, would have exhibited his tendency to make trouble for the widow in some other way than by a brass band. Perhaps there is an inherent "fool" concealed within Jacobson's composition that might have caused the widow more grief in later years as Mrs. Jacobson than did the assembled toots of the whole Teutonic aggregation. But there are two sides to the question, and there seems to have been a serious infringement of personal liberty in the case. If a man is not going to be allowed to show his disappointment in his own peculiar way what is to become of all the race of lovers who run up against the cold shoulders of their charmers?

A TREE EXPLODES.  
Lightning Converts the Sap Into Steam with Terrific Results.  
The accompanying cut is that of a tree which was struck by lightning on the farm of Norman Key, four miles east of Sidney, Ohio. The tree stood in an open field and was of the species known as burr oak, was tall and healthy, and the trunk measured over 21 feet in diameter. Silvers of the tree were scattered over the field, some being thrown more than sixty rods away.



In such cases it is supposed the lightning converts the sap of the tree into steam with such tremendous energy as to cause the wood to explode in all directions. The process of the late A. S. Layman, patented in 1858,

for preparing wood for paper pulp, was based on the same principle. Layman provided what he termed a steam gun, which consists of a long steam boiler wherein blocks of wood were boiled under a very high pressure, and at the proper stage in the operation one end of the boiler was suddenly opened, when the contents shot out, and with a report like a cannon, the fibers of the wood exploded, converting the wood into fine shreds.

Mrs. O'NEIL—Do you make the old man do the washing? Mrs. Murphy—Yes. You see, he's out of steady work and it's mane lolk nor ter give him a job whin wan can.—Harper's Bazar.

FIRST HORSE—I see a woman is holding the reins over you. Is she driving you to drink? Second Horse (despairingly)—I haven't the remotest idea.—Detroit Tribune.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughtful Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for November 11.  
GOLDEN TEXT—"I have chosen you, and ordained you, that you should go and bring forth fruit."—John 15:16.  
The Twelve Chosen is the subject of this lesson, which is found in Mark 3:13-19. The scene is in the mountains, the "Sermone on the Mount," as it is called, which will be taken up on the next Lord's day, being really pronounced from the foot of the mountain immediately after. And yet both ordination and sermon were given as it were with the mountain for a pulpit. What a place of purchase and of power! But from the promontory of the hills Christ looked on the wide field of sorrow, and, like a skillful general, dispatched his captains and leaders for universal conquest. Out from the reservoir of the hills flowed streams of refreshing water for all the thirsty plains. Back to this hill of the Lord we may trace all lines of mercy and of truth, in the mountain of outlook and outlook.

"And the Pharisees went forth." What for? To take counsel how they might destroy him. Back to Judas of old. And it was right from the presence of infinite love and tenderness. It was just after his feet were wiped with the towel about Christ's loins that Judas went out to betray him. It was just after Christ's merciful healing of the poor man with the withered hand that the Pharisees here went out to seek to destroy the Lord Jesus. Such is the hardness, the brutality of the human heart. The disciples, however, remained at the foot of the cross did no worse.

"Jesus withdrew himself with his disciples to the sea." Thank God, it was no further! Good occasion he had to withdraw himself to the seashore, from whence he could see the multitude of such sacrifices and love as he was rendering in a lost world's behalf. Scorned and scoffed at and spit upon, why did he not turn his back upon the ungrateful multitude? It was love. "Herein love is not that we love God, but that God loved us,"—kept on loving us, spite of all. Christ's withdrawals were all for mercy's sake. He retired to that mountain by the sea for two main purposes: (1) To fit his soul the better to meet such love and to get ready, by divine communion, to return to sinful man again; (2) to instruct his disciples so that after cruel men had done their worst with him and hung him on the tree, there should still be those on earth who should spread the good news of his salvation and carry on his great work for lost souls.

"A great multitude" went out after him. The people were ever with the Christ, seeking to see him, and to hear him, and to be healed by him. Though sickle and change-ful enough to shout "Crucify him!" at the last. The multitude still waits to hear about Christ. Let them but be persuaded that it is Christ and not man that is being held up, and they will follow him. There is that about the Nazarene that attracts universal attention. "And if I be lifted up I will draw all men unto me." It is the best policy for the pulpit. Christ himself up into a mountain. Let us follow him there. Let us heed the call he sends out. In a sense and in a measure he calls all who believe on him to come to him to-day. For his ordination to the work of the Gospel is for all time. The disciple who sits at the Master's feet is to be an apostle to carry the message to others. Thus shall the kingdom come. "He ordained the twelve." They were a kind of a model twelve or first fruits. A special work belonged to them, as v. 15 indicates.

Hints and Illustrations.  
See how Christ's assertion of his divine authority and power drives all men to declaration and sends them here and there openly in their lines of moral tendency. Christ declares himself, as recorded in the last lesson, to be Lord of the Sabbath, and he heals the man with the withered hand, and now, straightway, as if an explosion had taken place, see the swift lines of departure, each man going as it were, to his own place. The "Pharisees went forth" to seek to destroy him, the disciples went forth to cling the closer to him; Jesus himself went forth into a mountain to pray, and the great multitude that had followed him to follow after him and see his works and hear his words. Christ brings all hearts to the test.

Let there be a kind of ordination day with us all. Come up into the mountain with Jesus, and give us current, and commission. From this retired elevation receive spiritual power and direction; be anchored upon the waters of life with a strong motive and momentum—in a word, let Christ lay his hand upon you and give you to-day. Consecration is twofold, man's dedication and God's dedication. Self-devotion amounts to much or little, according as we are conscious of the divine call and ordination behind it all. Come to the mountain for spiritual ordination. Charles Finney used to say that there was just as much obligation to obey the command, "Be filled with the Spirit" as to respond to the word, "Respond to the Spirit." The Spirit's power is the greatest need of the church in every age. Endowment of the Spirit should be sought to-day with all diligence. It is well to hold occasional conference on the Holy Spirit, but it is better to have a simple, direct, and where direct petition is made for the power from God over and above all human acquisitions.

Next Lesson—"The Sermon on the Mount."—Luke 6:20-31.

Facts in Few Words.

An object that weighs 1,000 pounds at the sea level would weigh two pounds less on a mountain four miles high.

LOTUS POWER, of Howard County, Arkansas, is 15 years old and weighs 333 pounds, a good share of which is muscle. He works in a sawmill and is very strong.

A CAT overturned a lamp in a New York house the other night, and before the flames were extinguished a large amount of damage was done. The cat was uninjured.

It is estimated that of the 5,000,000 inhabitants in London over 1,000,000 are poor, living on less than \$5 per week for each family. Over 300,000 are in chronic poverty.

The smallest republic in the world is Encarnacion, one of the islands of the New Hebrides. The inhabitants consist of forty Europeans and fifty black workmen employed by a French company.

An Albany, Ga., woman, who tried to rid her premises of rats by soaking hominy in arsenic water, says that the entire lot of rodents now inhabiting her place are of snowy whiteness, but still alive and frisky.

## A CAT'S WONDERFUL RIDE.

Clinging to the axle of an Express Train, Pussy Traveled Seventy-two Miles. Cats have shown wonderful powers of coming unscathed out of perilous positions, if half the stories which have been told are true, and the latest cat story, which comes from England, proves no exception to the rule. The cat in this case lived in London, but for some reason it perched itself upon an axle of one of the cars composing an express train on the Midland Railway. The train is a fast one and did not stop until it reached Kettering, seventy-two miles from the starting point. There the trainmen, making their rounds of inspection, found pussy still perched upon the axle, somewhat dizzy and much ruffled as to fur, but still ready for more adventures.

The railroad men were puzzled to know how the cat could have retained her hold upon a piece of iron revolving hundreds of times every minute,

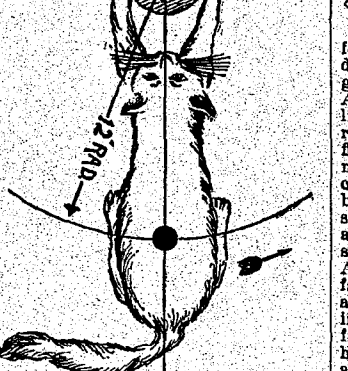


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE CENTER OF GRAVITY OF THE CAT.

and the more they discussed it the greater was their astonishment. Finally a Manchester engineer determined to figure out just what that cat's endurance amounted to. He consulted the time-table and found the speed of the train, and got the dimensions of the car-wheels from the company's officials. Then he started his figuring.

Supposing the wheels to be 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, and the distance from the terminus at St. Pancras to Kettering to be seventy-two miles, he found that the pussy-cat must have performed 34,560 revolutions in one hour and twenty-seven minutes, which is a job that only a very big, powerful and exceptionally determined cat could hope to tackle with any hope of success.

Then the engineer had recourse to a diagram of the cat slung to the axle to aid him in his further calculations. Pussy's center of gravity, he figured, would fall about twelve inches from the center of the axle, and at a speed of sixty miles an hour it would reel off the mere bagatelle of 480 revolutions per minute, the velocity of her center of gravity meanwhile being fifty feet per second. He then found that there had been something like seven hundred weight thrown upon the leading claws when traveling at full speed. The engineer then made a personal examination of the cat, taking exact measurements of her toenails, and, as a result of more calculations of a very fine nature, he found that Pussy's resistance to centrifugal force was equal to seventeen tons per square inch of claw section. There were other factors to be considered in a really exact solution of the matter, such as wind resistance when passing through the top centers. But the engineer thought he had gone about far enough.

Man, Horse and Elephant.  
The author of "Travel and Adventure in Southeast Africa," Mr. F. C. Selous, had the great good fortune, one day, to come unexpectedly upon a herd of more than one hundred and fifty elephants. He wounded a big bull and then, with a charge to one of his men to finish that job, took up the track of the herd. Before very long, in a rocky pass, he found himself face to face with one of the elephants, a large cow. She saw the hunter at once, and raising her head and spreading her ears, charged him at full speed, screaming loudly.

I turned my horse and made for the rocks, but the stallion would not put out any pace, and I could tell from the screams that the elephant was rapidly gaining on me.

Justly turning my head I saw that she was very near. At that rate she would soon catch me. I determined to dismount and run for the rocks. My stallion was, in some respects, a perfect shooting horse, and the instant I leaned forward and seized his mane he stopped dead still.

In another instant I was off and in front of him, running for the rocks, which were not twenty yards away. As I got round the first rock I turned, and this is what I saw:

The horse was standing absolutely still, with his head up and his forefeet planted firmly in the ground, as if carved in stone, and the elephant, which had now ceased to scream, was making a curious rumbling noise, was standing alongside of him, smelling about with her trunk.

In front of my saddle was tied a leather coat, and I suppose the elephant must have touched the horse with her trunk, as he suddenly gave a jump round throwing the coat into the air. He then walked slowly to the rocky ridge behind him, and stood still about fifteen yards from the elephant.

I had been afraid to fire, lest I should excasperate the elephant, and cause her to kill the horse. Now, however, I determined to risk it. But at that moment she raised her head and ears, and came toward the rocks, screaming like a railway engine. She must suddenly have got my mind. However, she could not reach me without going around the rocks; and as she did so she gave me a splendid chance at a distance of not more than fifteen yards. I fired into the center of her shoulder. She stopped screaming, dropped her ears, swerved from her course, and after running a hundred yards or so, fell dead.

The hardest work always demands the heaviest tax.

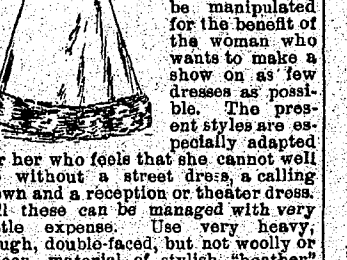
## GOWNS AND GOWNING.

### WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Useful to Wearied Womanhood.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

RESS rules are always made for the women who do not need to stint themselves in their expenditures, for it is the wealthy ones who set the fashions. But no modes were ever thus established which could not be manipulated for the benefit of the woman who wants to make a show on as few dresses as possible. The present styles are especially adapted for her who feels that she cannot well do without a street dress, a calling gown and a reception or theater dress. All these can be managed with very little expense. Use very heavy, rough, double-faced, but not woolly or fleecy, material of stylish "heather" mixed design, something striking in color in mixed black, blue and brown, but not a stripe, plaid or check. A skirt of this is made without lining, and is faced at the under edge with silk, upon which is put a pinked ruffle. A silk petticoat is worn to match the facing. The skirt escapes the ground and conforms to the latest stand-out-in-the-bath pattern. Select the silk from changeable goods, and use for a heather mixture of browns, blacks, and a touch of blue, a silk showing soft rose and delicate blue in its lights. Of this same silk a bodice is made in any of the simpler fancy waist designs,



FOR THE TIME WHEN BIRTHDAYS CEASE.

ribbon, the former ornamented with loops of the same. A tiny head peeps over each shoulder, and a third one appears on the over-skirt. The gown considerable distance separates the lace and fur used in it, but this is not always the case. Fur has made many new and near neighbors in the past two seasons, and pet and a very net are entirely correct when side by side or mingled.

It was a busy day with the establishment where the third gown pictured



SOME OF THE VERY LATEST DODICES

with high-collared collar, large sleeves, and a sash belt fitting to a point in front and back, with an adjustable bow of the silk. A golf cape of good length needs no lining, the goods being double-faced. The hood is lined with the silk, and the fronts of the cape are faced with it. Have also a stunning coat with skirts just the least bit shorter than the cloak, made of the wool. Let it be of a design that may be worn buttoned close from the throat, half open or open all the way down. Then, with a skirt of blue silk, satin, or more made plain and according to the very best pattern, the combination is complete.

For calling, wear the silk bodice a d the golf cape over the heather mixture skirt, taking care that the skirt be lifted now and then, that the silk petticoat and facing frills may be seen as part of the scheme of color in which bodice and skirt harmonize. The coat may be left half open to show the silk bodice, the adjustable belt bow being added, and, unless a long cloak is needed, either the cape or the coat may be added for outdoors.

If all these changes do not effect an ample wardrobe, other items can be added which will combine with the features already described. A serviceable one would be a heavy plain black cloth street gown, made with a dices cut after the skillful coat fashion, never starched iron. The heather coat will wear over this rig, or its bodice will wear with the heather skirt and golf cape, or with the open heather coat. A blue silk decolette bodice to match the silk skirt will supply an evening dress out of the many combinations possible with these few factors.

There is a great snipping bee going on now, it would seem, in which all furs from the cheapest to the most



AN EXERCISE FOR CUTTING UP FURS.

costly are being cut into small strips for dress trimmings, and, when the common use of two-hundred and considerable it reminds of general slaughter. But the animal has to die, whether his head adorns his lady's gown or not, so that should rob the head-like eyes of the pathetic look that tender hearts

## CHINESE WALL FOR YALE.

High Fence Around the Campus to Shut Out the Heavens.

Yale students are to be brought under an entirely new regime of discipline the coming year. Under the new system they are to be fenced in, locked up, and admitted and released



THE NEW LODGE AT YALE.

only when an over watchful porter sanctions their request. With the erection of new buildings on the Yale campus the past year, two campuses have been formed and the college corporation has planned to inclose both by a huge iron fence and at night time to guard the entrances at an official gate termed the "porter's lodge." Thus another thoroughly English idea is incorporated into American college life. Like the Vanderbilt dormitory, the porter's lodge was taken from Oxford buildings, and in the adoption of this idea is the first university in America to introduce a peculiarly English institution. The plan of the faculty is to have the gates to the ground closed at a given hour and after that occasion belated students must rouse the janitor.

The Boll on the Devil's Elbow. One of the Florida wonders is an immense volume of water that boils up in the middle of the St. John's River at a place known as Devil's Elbow, one mile east of this city. Although soundings have been made at this place to a depth of 600 feet no bottom has been found. It is believed to be the outlet of Falling Creek, a considerable stream that sinks into the earth eight miles north of Lake Clay, in Columbia County. The carcasses of drowned animals have frequently been known to come up in this boll, showing that part of the stream must be above ground. Several of the oldest citizens in the county concur in the story that some forty years ago the carcass of a cow was thrown up by the geyser that bore the mark and brand of Colonel Goodbread, a well-known cattle owner of Columbia County at that time, whose stock used to graze on the banks of Falling Creek. The bed of this underground stream passes directly under Palatka at a depth of 205 feet. It is tapped along its course within the city by numerous artesian wells, which throw up a clear, cool stream of water to a height of 33 feet above the level of the streets. By placing the ear to the pipes of these wells the unmistakable thunders of subterranean cataracts are easily recognized.—Palatka Advertiser.



A NOVEL PLEAT.

but too old for me?" Call it a gown for a young matron, or what you will, it is handsome and very stylish. In its plain satin is combined with heavy black silk brocade with satin. Its skirt is composed of alternate gores of plain and brocade stuff and is lined with pale blue. The fitted bodice consists wholly of brocade material and has bretelles of shirred plain stuff. It is alike in back and front and fastens at the side. Sleeves, belt, sash and collar are of plain satin, but brocade silk is used for the cuffs of the former.

Louis XV. blue begins the imposing name given to the fabric of the next dress shown. It is trimmed with the same shade of velvet and is simply stunning. Its wide skirt at the back is laid in funnel pleats and is faced with pale blue silk. At the right side it is caught up with a bow and has a large boxpleat in front. A pleat of the same width shows on the front of the fitted bodice, the joint being covered by a buckle. Gulpure is used for girdle and yoke, and there are velvet bows on sleeves and collar. A buckle on the latter matches that at the waist, and in this matching of buckles lies a point for her who resorts to schemes of gaudiness like that outlined in the introduction. Handsome buckles in all sizes are to be had cheaply, and one for hat, another for the arm and a third for the belt, stamp the costume as non-interchangeable, while with these ornaments laid aside the shift of garments can go on right merrily.

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A BORNHOLE in Silesia has reached a depth of 6,700 feet, and is expected to be extended another quarter of a mile downward. The tube is fully two inches wide at the bottom. At seventeen feet below the surface the temperature is constant at 51 degrees F.; the increase is 1 degree for each fifty-five feet of descent down to about 1,500 feet, and 1 degree for every further forty-four feet of depth.

The capitulation or poll tax is believed to have been the earliest form of taxation.

The French are a witty race, but French servants are reported the stupidest in the world. It is of a person of that race that this story is told: "You must positively not get any lobsters, Justine," said her mistress, "unless they are alive."

The servant took the injunction deeply into her consciousness. A few days afterward her mistress sent her to get some cheese.

"Is this cheese fresh, Justine?" asked the mistress.

"Oh, yes, madam," answered the servant. "I took pains to see that it was alive!"

To Clean India Rubbers. In these days, when India rubber shoes are so often made of shoddy material, it is especially necessary to take good care of them. It is a great mistake to wash an India rubber shoe in water. Soap always injures them, and even clear water applications are of no special advantage. The best way, as an exchange says, is to allow the overshoes to become thoroughly dry. Then brush them free from all dust and mud, and rub them thoroughly with vasoline. This not only cleans them but makes the overshoes more impervious to water.—The Watchman.

As One Looks at It.

Mrs. Arthur comes of a good old family, and is proud of her descent. On one occasion she displayed a very ancient piece of house-linen to her servant, saying, as she held it up for inspection, "Look, Bridget, at this tablecloth; it has been in our family for over two hundred years." Bridget eyed the article in question carefully, and then, stepping close up to her mistress, remarked, in a most confidential tone, "Sure, never mind Mrs. Arthur, dear. If you just kape quiet about it, and don't let on to anybody, who would know but what it was bought bran' new out of the shop?"

Becker—I see by the posters that Footlights, the tragedian, travels under his wife's management. Decker—So do most men, but they don't advertise it.—Brooklyn Life.

A ROOMHOUSE goes with every plutocrat.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

This is the way Chauncey M. Depew sizes up the situation: "Every political campaign," he says, "has its distinguishing features: some tragical and some comical. The present campaign presents both elements. The candidates of the republican party are running for the offices to which they will be triumphantly elected, while the candidates of the Democratic party are on the run from the offices for which they have been nominated."

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle officially reported last Thursday, two months after the enactment of the new Democratic tariff act, that the public debt increased \$18,680,834 in October. At this rate the Gorman-Wilson tariff act, besides impeding American industry, is sending the country along the road to ruin at the rate of \$164,170,248 a year! No wonder that every Democrat apologizes for such unspeakable blunder in legislation! No wonder that President Cleveland called it "party perdy and party dishonor!"

A careless speaker will be slovenly and inaccurate in writing. If a young man says, in answer to a question, "It will suit me down to the ground" or a young woman says, "Oh thank you ever so much. It will be awfully jolly," we know that the elementary meanings of words are still sealed to them, and it is quite impossible that any book worth reading can proceed from them. The first characteristic of a good style is an accurate and cautious estimate of the values of words.—C. Kegan Paul on "English Prose style."

The reason a country editor, more than any other business man in town, can tell you just how hard times are is because, of all men, his experience with the hard side of the panio is the greatest. People let the paper bill go in order to get the necessities of life. Many more think because it is a small amount the publisher will not miss it, forgetting that the price he pays for a more or less agonizing existence is made up of these small amounts. If those who can pay would, the publisher could easily wait for those who can not. If you can not pay the sum total, tender a fourth or even a tenth and see how thankful it will be received.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

### Are You Ready to Give Thanks.

The past year has been a pretty hard one for most folks; but, with it all, every one, if he will think the matter over calmly, has some one thing, if no more, to be truly thankful for this Thanksgiving, be it only that things are not worse. Those who have not yet made up their minds what they have to be thankful for should read the symposium in *Demorest's Magazine* for November, in which a number of well-known people give their answers to the question "What Have We to Give Thanks For?" The answers are characteristic, and will set every reader "a-thinkin'."

And this is truly a specially interesting number. Those interested in getting up church entertainments should not fail to read "Living Pictures for Amateurs," which gives minute directions how to arrange them easily and quickly; and an illustrated article on "Harvest Decorations," for churches, will be found very useful at the Thanksgiving season. All the stories are especially good; in "Society Fads," an excellent article on "The Breath of Life" is in "Sanitarian"; "Household" and "Home Art" will aid the house-mother in her autumn preparations; the charming illustrations are a treasure-trove, and the oil-pictures, "Just My Pie," will appeal to every lover of pumpkin-pie. Every member of the family is sure to find something of individual interest in every number of *Demorest's*, which is published for only \$2 a year, by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 E. 14 Street, New York.

### Cheerful Winter Evenings.

Nothing brings so much joy and genuine satisfaction to the fireside as a genial visitor—one that you heartily welcome and are always glad to see. The latch string is always out for The Prairie Farmer, for it always brings a big weekly budget for the entertainment and instruction of every member of the family. It has this year nearly 200,000 readers and admirers. It is brighter than ever with a host of new writers. Prof. G. B. Morrow is special staff writer. He is a very powerful writer on all agricultural and live stock topics, and his letters will be looked to with much interest.

Mr. C. P. Goodrich handles the Dairy in the best possible manner, and he speaks, too, from a life's experience. Waldo Brown, F. B. Mumford, Prof. Thomas Shaw, are among the noted contributors to the Live Stock department. Joseph Meehan and John Wezney are among the more noted writers of Horticultural matters. Chas. Dabbert, the best American authority on Bees, writes especially for The Prairie Farmer. The Household department is complete, and the young people are not forgotten. The Thanksgiving and Christmas numbers, will be worth more than a year's subscription. \$1.00 gets 3 visits.—The Prairie Farmer, Chicago.

# WE CROW!

And our democratic friends are eating another kind of "Crow," but this is the sort that is music to Republicans.

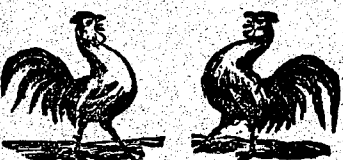


### "Michigan is on Guard."

Rich and the State Ticket elected by over 75,000 plurality. Twelve republican Congressmen elected from Michigan with majorities from 1,500 to 5,500. State legislature will be overwhelmingly republican.

Crawford County gets there in great shape, electing every republican, except Clerk.

Trades and combinations, whiskey and falsehoods failed to defeat the will of the people, and again we crow.



Down with Free Trade and its fallacies, and a return to the policy of the Republican party, Protection to American homes, Protection to American labor, and Protection to American industries.

Pennsylvania	200,000
New York	150,000
Ohio	125,000
Illinois	100,000
Iowa	65,000
Indiana	60,000
Colorado	10,000
Connecticut	10,000
New Hampshire	6,000
Washington	10,000
Massachusetts	50,000
Kansas	20,000
Minnesota	30,000

Wyoming, West Virginia, Rhode Island, etc., etc., from 5,000 to 10,000.



The next Congress will be republican in both branches.

New Jersey is now in the republican column.

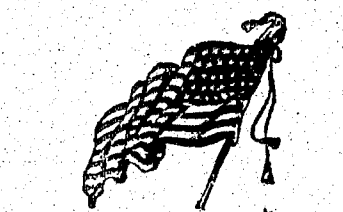
Kentucky, Tennessee and Delaware in doubt.

The democrats are conceded the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, with South and North Carolina, divided.

But why prolong the account of the effects of the storm, as it makes the democracy feel "this way!"



and we will not "harrow" their feelings any further,——this week. Prosperity again perches on the American banner.



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER SESSION, 1894.

Annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors for the County of Crawford, commenced and held at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 8th day of October, 1894. Supervisor F. P. Richardson, in the Chair.

Roll called and full Board present. On motion of Supervisor Neiderer the regular order of business was suspended and the proposition of Chas. Smith was taken under consideration. On motion of Supervisor Neiderer seconded by Supervisor Francis the following resolutions were carried.

(GRAYLING, OCT. 8th, 1894. Resolved, that we the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, do hereby resolve that it is proper and just to open Court room in Crawford County Court House, from this date and until some future action is had by this Board, for political speeches of the different political parties wishing to occupy it for the same, provided it does not interfere with the regular course of County business, and that any and all resolutions or motions now of record of this Board are hereby rescinded.

Signed JOHN J. NIEDERER.

Bills were read and placed in the hands of committee on Claims and Accounts.

On motion of John J. Neiderer, the report of the Jail Inspectors was referred to the following committee appointed by the Chair. Supervisors Leese, Hickey and Neiderer.

Moved by Supervisor Hickey that the several rolls of the Supervisors placed in the hands of the committee on equalization and that the committee see that instructions of the Auditor General have been followed relative to Dollars and Cents marks.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Francis to adjourn till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Motion carried.

T. P. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

MORNING SESSION, OCT. 9th, 1894.

Supervisor Richardson in the Chair. Roll called. Full Board present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved as corrected.

Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that the bills as read be placed in the hands of the committee on Claims and Accounts.

Motion carried. Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that the Township Clerks report be read by the Clerk.

Motion carried. Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that the Chair appoint a committee of three to examine the report of the several Township clerks in regard to raising money for taxation.

Motion carried. The Chair appoints the following committee, Neiderer, Hoyt and Annis. Moved by Supervisor Annis that the Board adjourn till 2 o'clock, p. m.

Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCT. 9th, 1894.

Supervisor Richardson in the Chair. Roll called and full board present. I submit the following resolution to the Board of Supervisors asking them to let sheep run at large in Crawford County. Signed J. E. Annis and Richardson. Carried.

Moved by I. H. Richardson that we adjourn till to-morrow at 9 o'clock a. m.

Motion carried. F. P. RICHARDSON Chairman, JOHN HANNA Deputy Co. Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, OCT. 10th, 1894.

Roll called. Full Board present.

Supervisor Richardson in the Chair. Minutes last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that the communication of the Superintendent of the Poor in regard to the County Poor House be placed in the hands of the committee on County Poor for examination and report.

Motion carried. Resolved by Supervisor Neiderer that the Bill and communications of the Prosecuting Attorney as read by the Clerk be placed in the hands of the committee on Claims and Accounts and that their special attention be called to the Justices and sheriffs and bills, to their record and to the recommendations of the Pros. Att'y.

Motion carried. Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that we adjourn till tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, to give the committee time to work.

Motion carried. F. P. RICHARDSON Chairman, JOHN HANNA Deputy County Clerk.

MORNING SESSION OCT. 11, '94.

Sup. F. P. Richardson in the Chair. Roll called, full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that the Chair appoint a committee of 3 to examine on the rejected tax list from the Auditor General, submitted by the County Treasurer.

Motion carried. Chair appointed I. H. Richardson and Neiderer.

Moved by Supervisor Neiderer the report of the County Treasurer be placed in the hands of the committee on finance for examination.

Motion carried. Moved by Sup. Annis that we adjourn till tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

## The Evening News,

"The Great Daily of Michigan."

**\$50,000,000.00** at least is spent for living expenses every year by subscribers of The Detroit Evening News. The shrewd advertiser knows this, and by using the advertising columns of The News secures his share of this enormous sum. 60,000 subscribers probably means 300,000 readers, and instead of the sum above, we should have said \$200,000,000.00.

Advertise in The Evening News if you want Results. Read The Evening News if you want News.

2 CENTS PER COPY.  
10 CENTS A WEEK.  
\$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL.

THE EVENING NEWS, DETROIT.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

Journal till tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

Motion carried.

F. P. RICHARDSON Chairman, JOHN HANNA, Dep. Clerk.

County Treasurers' Report.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OCT. 1st, 1894.

—Dr.—

To State of Michigan	2736 55
To Wayne Co. Savings Bank	2000 00
To Grayling township	2187 20
To Frederic do	864 11
To Maple Forest do	825 24
To Beaver Creek do	101 12
To Center Plains do	438 34
To South Branch do	210 10
To Ball do	894 94
To Blaine do	8876 60

—Cr.—

By Grove Township	273 51
By Cash in Treasury	5661 78
By Blaine Liabilities	2941 31

8876 60

The \$2,000 to the Wayne County Savings Bank is due March 1st, 1894.

The \$829.01 is the amount due the towns for the last quarterly settlement.

The balance is what is due the State and the amount due the towns from the Jackson settlement.

—o—

July 1st, To bal.	\$ 6718.12
Sept. 30th, To State tax	214.64
To County tax	811.61
To Township tax	1200.25
To Library tax	10.00
To Institute tax	10.00

8964.62

Sept. 30th, by Co. orders pd.	\$1359.75
by poor "	45.93
by amt. pd. State	930.74
by " " Towne	966.82
Balance	5661.78

5964.62

### CONTINGENT FUND.

July 1st, to bal.	5183.08
Sept. 30th, to Liquor tax	371.24
County tax	440.37
Township tax	829.01

5794.94

Sept. 30th, by Co. orders pd.	1359.75
poor "	45.93
by Town pd.	966.42
by Amt. due towns	1412.73

3410.11

7194.94

### POOR FUND.

July 1st, to bal.	317.03
Sept. 30th, to orders pd.	45.93

362.96

362.96

362.96

### LIBRARY FUND.

Sept. 30th, to amt. pd. towns	21.19
to bal.	21.00

42.19

42.19

42.19

### INSTITUTE FUND.

Sept. 30th, to bal.	40.00
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40.00

40.00

40.00

### TOWNSHIP GRAYLING.

July 1st, to amt. pd.	244.84
to surrender deeds	89
Sept. 30th, bal.	2128.23

2383.96

2383.96

2383.96

### BEAVER CREEK.

July 1st, to bal.	88.85
Sept. 30th, Qrt. col.	88.70
Bal.	161.13

238 67

238 67

238 67

238 67

238 67

### BLAINE.

Sept. 30th, to July qrt. col. pd.	179 19
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179 19

### CENTER PLAINS.

Sept. 30th, to bal.	433 34
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433 34

433 34

433 34

### SOUTH BRANCH.

Sept. 30th, to June qrt. col. pd.	135 32
to bal.	210 10

345 42

345 42

345 42

345 42

### GROVE.

July 1st, to bal.	276 48
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276 48

276 48

276 48

### MAPLE FOREST.

July 1st, to qrt. col. June	156 56
Sept. 30th, to bal.	432 00

638 56







# The Avalanche

O. PAINTER, Publisher.  
[FRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.]

## ANTE-BELLUM TIMES.

### PLANTATION LIFE DURING THE DAYS OF SLAVERY.

Careless Happiness of the Slave Contrasted with the Responsibilities of the Freedman—Labors and Amusements in the Field and at the Quarters.

Story of Slave Life.

HE idea is generally prevalent that the condition of the slaves in the South before the war was one of abject and hopeless misery. They were supposed to be compelled to labor under a cruel taskmaster for many hours every day, and there were persons who imagined that they were chained such as grained the limbs of refractory work-house convicts or unusually tough members of the chain gang. The popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with its vivid pictures of the miseries of slave life, was responsible for none of these mistakes, while the legion of imitations of this really strong book, copying its dramatic and sensational features without emulating the interesting



DOWN IN THE "QUARTERS"

character of its narrative, must be credited with most of the remaining mistakes which, even at the present day, are current in many neighboring States to the condition of the former Southern slaves. Many of these mistakes, says a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, were even grotesque in their absurdity. In some New England neighborhoods it was supposed that Southern planters hitched negroes to plows like beasts of burden and compelled them to do the work of oxen, nor was this idea completely dissipated by a Southern man explaining its fallacy by showing that not less than six able-bodied slaves



IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT

would be need to draw one plow, that six slaves would cost from \$2,000 to \$12,000, while a mule, which would do the work much more efficiently, could be had for less than \$100.

It is true that there were masters in the South who treated their slaves cruelly. It is true that there were brutal overseers, who sometimes inflicted needless cruelty upon the hapless creatures over whom they were placed in authority. It is true that the system was one of gross injustice, that families were separated and their various members sold to different purchasers, to be taken to different quarters of the country. All these things were abuses of the system incidental to it, but they were inseparable from it. But it is not true that cruelty was the rule, that the slaves were starved and uselessly beaten, for such a policy would have been in direct contravention of the owner's interest, and while Southern planters did not as a rule consult their own interests as much as they should have done, they were sufficiently aware of the value of their own property not to incur it by such a policy.

Among the masters of the South there were many men who did what they could to ameliorate the condition of their slaves, who recognized the fact that the peculiar institution was among them, not by their own choice, and that it should be managed in such a manner as to entail the least possible suffering upon its unhappy victims. Under the care of such masters it was possible for the slaves to lead a quiet and not unhappy life, and even, under exceptionally favorable circumstances, to acquire a little property. Instances were occasionally seen of slaves being allowed to purchase themselves where the laws of the State permitted it, though once while a curious misuse was made of the purchasing power, as in the case of the old Kentucky slave who, by working overtime, acquired enough to buy a half interest in himself from his master—of course with the latter's consent. Half of his time was thus his own, and his master naturally expected that, having gone so far, he would continue his efforts, and finally manumit himself. The man who bought the half interest, however, the half-interest slave spent his own allotted time in loafing about the village, and after a few months of this sort of exercise he disposed of his own interest in himself to a neighbor of his master's, a

gentleman of the vicinity. When asked how he came to do this he replied that he had no confidence in negro property anyhow. If not entirely apocryphal, this illustration seems to show that the negroes of the Southern States accepted their lot and were as happy in it as it was possible for them

While the men and women were employed in the fields the little negroes, or pickaninnies as they were called, were left in charge of some old "mammy," an ancient colored woman no longer able to do plantation work. She took care of the babies, watched the pickaninnies, to make sure they



RETURNING FROM THE "POSSUM HUNT"

to be under the circumstances. Life on the big plantations was, it is true, mostly work. During the busy season, which of course depended upon the crop, the hours were long and the work severe, but at any other time the slaves were not as a rule overworked, nor indeed during even the busy season was their labor much more arduous than that of the construction gangs now employed in building a railroad. In the field work, whether hoeing or

got into no mischief, and gave the youngsters their ration. These were of the simplest description, "pot liquor" being the basis of the substantial and molasses of the dainties. Pot liquor was the water in which ham, beef and other meats were boiled. It was, in fact, a thin soup, but when thickened with molasses and spiced, it made a reasonably nutritious diet, and so highly was it regarded on the Southern plantations

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Uses of Raw Hides. For wide usefulness, few things exceed raw hide, though it is not commonly understood in the East, or among civilized people, as should be the case. The Western pioneer through necessity learned the art of manipulating it long years ago, and its use has not been forgotten. A coil of sun-dried cowhide tied to the plow-handle, turrel ring or wagon stake, says a correspondent, is security against breakdowns and many mishaps which are likely to overtake the farmer or teamster. Soaked in water, it becomes limber quickly and will tie a harness, wagon or other things together and hold them firmly, whether wet or dry. When it dries it shrinks, binding more firmly than ever. On the treeless, rainless wastes of the Southwest, where the fiercest sun and constant drying winds would shrink the tire from any wheel used in moist climates, the raw hide tire is indispensable, because the dryer it gets the closer it sticks. If after long wear a tire is found loose, a new one can be quickly whipped about the wheel at night, ready to start with in the morning. For belt leathers, traces and other harness straps, chair bottoms, and innumerable other places where hard wear is demanded, raw hide with its hair exposed, or turned in out of sight, is invaluable and could be used in the older



THE PLANTATION BELL

employed around the master's house, who served his table and ate and drank, with some few exceptions, what the family did. The working day over, his conclusion being announced by the



THE CORN-HUSKING

bell, the slaves returned from the field as they went, only with far more of noisy merriment for there was always a sense of relief at the conclusion of a day's toil.

Evening at the quarters was the merriest part of the day. Among so many slaves there were always some of musical tendencies who could play the guitar or banjo, and so dances were quite as much of a frolic. The negroes "quarters" consisted of a row of rows of cabins, generally of log-fronting a street not far from the owner's house, and to the rear. Here, after supper was ended, the slaves were left to themselves, and found what amusement they could until the bell rang for bedtime. Then all were supposed to retire, and any who failed to be in place when the overseer or driver made the final round for the night were subject to severe punishment. The slaves were not permitted to leave the plantation without a written pass or permit from their owner or overseer, and in town the fire bell was generally rung at 9 o'clock as a signal for them to go home. After the ringing of the bell the night

watchmen or patrol of the low started on their rounds, when every one found on the street was stopped and questioned, and if found without a pass was arrested and looked up. The ringing of the fire bell was, therefore, a signal for a general scampering, and in every direction belated parties could be heard groaning the floors with their generous feet in an effort to reach home before the night watch started out. This well-understood feature of Southern life it was that gave rise to the once popular song, "Run, Nigger, Run, the Patrol Will Catch You."

The diversions of the plantation were very simple. In the season "possum and coon hunts" were in order, the slaves who joined in the sports often being accompanied by members of the owner's family, who went for the mere pleasure of hunting something. With the slaves, however, the expedition was strictly a business enterprise, for when an ever-faithful fat hog was secured a most toothsome dainty, and lucky indeed was he who managed to secure one of these much-coveted animals for his own exclusive eating. The preparation for the table was a matter of much interest and no little care. After the "possum" had been made ready for the roasting, a large pumpkin was split in two and the seeds taken out of one half, which was deposited before the fire and filled with peeled sweet potatoes. The "possum" was then hung up by his tail before a roaring fire, directly above the pumpkin, and slowly twirling around, he was equally roasted on every side, while his fat, forced out by the heat, dripped over the sweet potatoes and pumpkin, potatoes and "possum" were all cooked ready for consumption at the same time, and a feast was thus provided which, according to darky estimates, was fit for a god.

The life of the slave, with its intervals of relaxation, was not, in the main, an unhappy one. There was a complete lack of responsibility. The old-time negro slave lived only for the day, he never worried and he never contemplated the future. He was sure of his living, for he knew his master could not afford to let him starve. He was not allowed to learn anything. All books to him were sealed. But knowing nothing of them he never missed the information they contained. His greatest satisfaction was to have a good master, and when he had any ambitions, the highest was to run away and go North, where he would be free. It was often granted, too, for if a slave took the time to look over the files of any newspaper published in the border States before the war, he will find that one of its most conspicuous features was the picture of a running negro with a bundle slung on an stick over his shoulder, and a description of the slave supposed to have run away. But instances are also not lacking of slaves accompanying their masters during long journeys through the North and remaining as devoted as ever as on a slave sale.

The slave and the freedman are two entirely different persons. Since the emancipation the Southern colored people have sustained a change so radical that it can not be considered but as a change of character. They have lost much of the careless happiness of slavery, but have gained in a knowledge of the responsibility of freedom. The change is immeasurable, and even the most radical advocates of the old system would not now venture a return to slavery and the overseer, or to affirm that the freedman is not infinitely superior in every respect to the slave.

Uses of Raw Hides. For wide usefulness, few things exceed raw hide, though it is not commonly understood in the East, or among civilized people, as should be the case. The Western pioneer through necessity learned the art of manipulating it long years ago, and its use has not been forgotten. A coil of sun-dried cowhide tied to the plow-handle, turrel ring or wagon stake, says a correspondent, is security against breakdowns and many mishaps which are likely to overtake the farmer or teamster. Soaked in water, it becomes limber quickly and will tie a harness, wagon or other things together and hold them firmly, whether wet or dry. When it dries it shrinks, binding more firmly than ever. On the treeless, rainless wastes of the Southwest, where the fiercest sun and constant drying winds would shrink the tire from any wheel used in moist climates, the raw hide tire is indispensable, because the dryer it gets the closer it sticks. If after long wear a tire is found loose, a new one can be quickly whipped about the wheel at night, ready to start with in the morning. For belt leathers, traces and other harness straps, chair bottoms, and innumerable other places where hard wear is demanded, raw hide with its hair exposed, or turned in out of sight, is invaluable and could be used in the older

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States oftentimes with great advantage. For these skins may be "tawed," as the process is called where the hair is removed, and the skins are then made into a variety of articles. This is done by spreading a mixture of finely powdered salt alum in equal quantities upon the moist flesh side, and doubling one or laying pairs flesh side together. The hides are left thus for several days, when they seem to have become something like leather. They are then stripped, scraped, rubbed with chalk and pumice stone until smooth, and pulled and scraped while drying to make them soft.

INQUIRER—"Does a fish diet strengthen the brain?" Philosopher—"Perhaps not; but going fishing seems to invigorate the imagination."

THE monkey goes to the sunny side of the tree when he wants a warmer climb.—Texas Siftings



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## PERILS OF A TANK.

Leak Generates Dangerous Gases Which Are Apt to Explode.

The oil tank steamship Kasbek, Captain Briggs, from Batoum for London, arrived at Dartmouth for coal, says the Westminster Gazette. The captain reported that while at Marcus Hook, Batoum, a leak was discovered in one of the tanks, and, as it was unsafe to use lamps, the tanks being full of gas generated from the remnants of previous cargoes, Captain Briggs tried the experiment of deflecting solar light some twenty-seven feet to the dark hold. This was successfully accomplished by means of a number of highly polished plates or mirrors, members of the crew being so stationed as to reflect the sun rays from the mirrors into the hold. A flood of light at least ten feet square was thrown across the leaking joint until it had been thoroughly repaired. The work, however, was attended with considerable danger to the men, who ran great risk of being suffocated by the dense fumes of accumulated gas. Ropes were tied around their bodies and every few minutes they were hauled to the deck for fresh air. Some of them actually became intoxicated with the fumes and were hauled up laughing and in some cases crying. Captain Briggs, who went down to superintend the work, remained there too long and was drawn up in an unconscious condition and did not regain consciousness for several hours.

Almost a Miracle. Lieutenant Van Hohenel narrates with considerable interest the story of his recovery from fever and dysentery in the wilds of Africa. He had been growing worse and worse, compelled meanwhile to travel, and deprived of everything like suitable food, till at last he gave up the fight. He closed his weary eyes, convinced that he was falling into his long unconsciousness. I woke again about 4 o'clock the next morning, but it was long before I realized that I was still alive. Again and again I asked myself, "Where am I? Am I really not dead yet?"

Then I remembered that Count Teleki had stood beside my bed the evening before, asking me how I felt, and I had answered, all hope had left me, that I was near my end. After that a gray veil had shrouded everything from me, and I had died. How was it now? Had I indeed waked to eternity? Surely that was a cockcrow I heard! Was I to live after all?

For a long time I could not believe it, and yet when I called to Chuma he appeared. I kept repeating "Boy!" in a doubtful manner, and he replied "Bwana," so that I began to feel it must be true and not a dream. Convinced at last, I began to hope I might yet recover. For weeks I had scarcely taken food or drink. Now I had a fancy for eggs, if I was to take anything.

And the eggs came!—in such an unexpected manner, and so in the nick of time, that I could not help looking upon them as a gift from heaven. One of the men found an ostrich's nest containing eleven fresh eggs, enough to feed me for twenty days. Never before nor after did we meet with anything of the sort.

Market Girls of Paris. Some lovely types of animal beauty may be found among the dairy, fruit, and salad booths of the great Central Market of Paris. Here is where artists, sculptors, glass painters, and illustrators go for national types and native beauty. The young women are always bare-headed and brown as nuts, but they have a coquetry of their own that is often irresistible. Nothing but satin could compare with the gloss they get on their hair. Like Carmen, they have an eye for color. They wear the roughest of dresses, but under the average is a custom-made corset. And such figures! Most of the collars are turned in, and the V-shaped corsage, finished with a polka or knot of green, must be seen to be appreciated. Every motion is grace, every article—even the tinfol of lozenges of cheese, the twin arched brows of red buttons in their heads, the peach in a green leaf a la Venus in her shell—is artistic.—New York World.

A Philosophical Housekeeper. Among Gen. Maury's reminiscences of Fredericksburg, Va., are some of Col. Byrd Willis. Somewhat late in life, after breaking up his home in Florida, he returned to end his days in Fredericksburg.

He boarded with a kinswoman of his own, Mrs. Carter, a decayed gentlewoman of great piety, but, apparently not a first-rate housekeeper. Col. Willis took his meals for the most part at a restaurant, although he paid Mrs. Carter liberally for the board she was supposed to furnish.

One day, as Col. Willis used to tell the story, the old lady's resources were exhausted, that is to say—but she was equal to the emergency. She took to her bed, leaving this order with her servant:

"Nancy, there is nothing in the house but mush for dinner. Give that to the boarders. If they are Christians they will eat it and be thankful; if they are not Christians it is much better than deserve."

Ancient Trees. The age of the bo tree of Anurajapora is a matter of record. It was planted 28 years before Christ. Its co-existence has been an object of solicitude to several dynasties, and the story of its vicissitudes has been preserved in a series of continuous chronicles, among the most authentic that have been handed down by mankind. The yew trees of Fountains Abbey are believed to have flourished there 1,200 years ago; the olives in the Garden of Gethsemane were full grown when the Saracens were expelled from Jerusalem, and the cypress of Soria, in Lombardy, is said to have been a tree in the time of Julius Caesar, yet the bo tree is older than the oldest of these by a century, and would almost seem to verify the prophecy pronounced when it was planted, that it would "flourish and be green forever."

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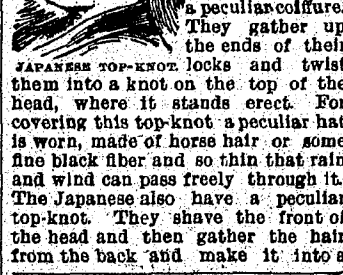
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## PIG-TAILS AND TOP-KNOTS.

Curious Methods of Hair Dressing Among Oriental People.

Oriental people have a peculiar manner of dressing their hair. In this country we are more or less familiar with the pig-tail of the Chinese, which is an especial mark of honor among the celestials. The Koreans, too, have a peculiar coiffure. They gather up the ends of their JAPANESE TOP-KNOT locks and twist them into a knot on the top of the head, where it stands erect. For covering this top-knot a peculiar hat is worn, made of horse hair or some fine black fiber and so thin that rain and wind can pass freely through it. The Japanese also have a peculiar top-knot. They shave the front of the head and then gather the hair from the back and make it into a



COREANS, SHOWING TOP-KNOT AND THE PECULIAR HAT WORN WITH IT.

shape like a round peg, about four or five inches long. The hair thus arranged looks like a miniature cannon. Among the tribes of Burmah we find various modes of trimming the hair by which knots are produced. The Karens usually twist the hair into a knot on the side of the head, but some of them wear it as an adornment on the forehead. The Mohammedans allow a tuft of hair to grow on the crown. They believe that if they are to cross the bridge, Al-sirat, which is so narrow that the pathway is as sharp as a scimitar, passing it would be impossible unless Mohammed helped them over by holding the tuft in his hand.

There is certainly something worth investigating in this Oriental manner of hairdressing, and a new light may be thrown on the race by tracing this symbolism to its origin.

THIS HORSE HAS A MUSTACHE. Strange Freak of Nature Shown by a New York Car-Horse.

Nature is proverbially partial in the apportionment of personal embellishments. Masculine heads that are the best furnished inside are obliged to struggle through life without the slightest trace of hirsute adornment, while the Circassian bearded woman has superfluous hair enough to stuff a sofa and never miss it. King Humbert of Italy finds his enormous mustache frightfully in the way when eating bolognas and spaghetti, while it is said that Hoke Smith would give \$1,000 if he were able to raise one of any sort.

If Dame Nature dallies thus with creatures of the genus homo, it is not surprising that she is equally capricious in her treatment of the genus equus. Horses are not supposed to have mustaches; even Pegasus, Bucephalus, Hambletonian and other noted equine cracks never thought of sporting anything of the kind. But a mare named originally Lady Jane, but now struggling along as No. 139 of the car horses owned by the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Avenue B line, of New York, has been more favored in this particular. The animal



LADY JANE AND THE MUSTACHE.

in question is the possessor of a fine, silky, blond, curly mustache fully four inches in length, which, as the mare is gray, gives her a very curious appearance. The stable boy in care of the mare occasionally waxes the mustache, which adds still more to her singular appearance.

Of the 500 horses kept in these stables, No. 139's remarkable adornment has singled her out as a special pet and favorite. So accustomed is she to receive visitors, in particular from James Morgan, the foreman of the stables, that frequently, when released from the two and a half hours' work required of her, she will come to the door of his office, thrust in her head and wait for a lump of sugar.

The Young Khedive's Amusements. Although the youthful Khedive of Egypt does not smoke and is strictly obedient to the Koran's injunction not to use strong drink, he finds various ways of amusing himself. One is in his yachts, of which he has four, the largest being about as big as an ocean liner. Under his rule woman's position is fast improving in Egypt, and harem life is disappearing. By the Mohammedan law an Egyptian is permitted to have four wives, but at present it is considered bad form for a man to have more than one helpmate.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER—"What is faith?" Bright Boy—"Takin' an umbrella to church w'en th' preacher is goin' to pray for rain."—Good News.

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## OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious, and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh. No, MAUI, dear, a journal devoted to the interests of palmistry isn't, strictly speaking, a hand organ.—Philadelphia Record.

"WHAT I tell my wife goes." "Indeed?" "Yes, she takes it to her mother right away, and pretty soon it is everywhere."—Puck.

"Did you attend the Colonel's social?" "No, but I was represented?" "How?" "Credited him for the groceries."—Atlanta Constitution.

MR. GREATHEAD, the landlord, says he prefers as tenants experienced chess players, because it is so seldom they move.—Boston Transcript.

THE Peary baby was born in north latitude 77.44. If she is not born to beat policy there is nothing in the figure eleven.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

It is hard for a man to imagine himself "just as young as he ever was" when his wife asks him to bring in an armful of wood.—Florida Times.

LOCAL EDITOR—Can I refer to old Stuffy as an old settler? Editor-in-chief—I don't know. Call up the subscription department.—Detroit Tribune.

SUBSCRIBER—"I have just heard that fifty people are coming to settle here." Editor—"Thank the Lord, John, make out the bills."—Atlanta Constitution.

AS SOON as his engagement is announced, the average young man begins to observe that there are other nice girls besides his betrothed who are pretty.—Atholion Globe.

SHE—Before we were married you said it would give you the greatest pleasure to gratify my every wish. He—My dear, I said your lightest wish; and I'll do it, too.—Vogue.

FIDG—"What a peculiar man Dunder is. He has a sovereign contempt for anybody who doesn't know as much as he does." Fogg—"I should think he would."—Boston Transcript.

"It must be strange for the Spaniards to feel that they are ruled by a mere infant." "Why?" "It's so uncommon." "Humph! It's plain you never had an infant."—Harper's Bazar.

YOUNG LADY—"Is there a place here where I can turn my carriage around?" Villager—"Yes, miss. Right out at the end of this street is the circus lot."—New York Weekly.

COL. KALNTUCK—"I don't see how poor folks are to keep warm this winter. Host—Woolen goods are lower. Col. Kalntuck—Yes, but whisky's gone up.—New York Weekly.

DUDLEY (at the door)—"Is Miss Flitterly engaged?" Servant—"Oh don't rightly know, sir; yit but that other young man has been sparkin' her for a full hour!"—New York Advertiser.

HER FATHER—Has this young man any resources to support a wife? Birdie McGinnis—He's going to save \$5 a week by giving up cigarettes. That's enough to begin on, ain't it, pa?—Siftings.

"HAVE you an acquaintance with Blank?" "Blank? Oh, yes. We come down in the same electric car every morning. In this way we are thrown together a great deal."—Elmira Gazette.

SHE—Mr. Spooner, I have told you for the last time that I will not be your wife. He—Thank you; I am going to propose once more, so of course your answer will be "Yes."—Harper's Bazar.

LITTLE BOY—The teacher is really interested in me. FOND Mother—I am glad to hear that. Little Boy—Yes'm. She said she was goin' to tell you that I never knew my lessons.—Good News.

ROSELEIGH (after the tenth miss)—Well, I really must confess I don't seem able to hit the birds to-day. Keeper (encouragingly)—Never mind, sir, you do scare 'em wonderful, anyhow.—Half-Holiday.

BIRD Dealer—I feel bound to tell you, sir, that the parrot which you have selected is a terrible swearer. Customer—All the better! I will let him do my telephoning for me.—Mount Vernon Echoes.

FIRST CHICAGO MATRON—Why do you associate with her? She has been divorced only once. Second Chicago Matron—I know, dear, but you mustn't forget what a lovely scandal there was at the time.—New York Herald.

"DO you care for art?" asked the woman who was making a short call. "Sometimes. My husband brought home a lovely lot of engravings last night." "What were they?" "United States treasury notes."—Washington Star.

MRS. KIMBALL (to tramp)—So you are very hungry and want something to eat? Well, here's some cold veal. Tramp—But I haven't got no fork to eat it with. Mrs. Kimball—Well, you just keep on going down that way a little further and you'll find a fork in the road.—Truth.

The hardest thing to acquire, miss," said the dramatic teacher, "is the art of laughing naturally without apparent effort." "Oh, I've got that down fine," said the would-be sourette. "I typewrote for three years for a man who was always telling me funny stories about his little boy."—Indianapolis Journal.

Is Only Sleepless in Verse. One of the poems of F. B. Aldrich's coming volume is entitled "Insomnia," and is a picturesque record of the "horror of sleeplessness." When this first appeared in a magazine it so deeply impressed the public that the poet received from many sympathetic strangers advertisements of cures for the trouble so graphically described. "The amusing part of it," adds the correspondent, "Mr. Aldrich admits that there never was a sounder sleeper than he."

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## A Low Water Level

In rivers, ponds, wells, and other sources of drinking water, there is a danger from malaria germs. This danger is usually found in the Fall, and it is pointed out that Sarsaparilla as a safeguard against attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and thus guards the system from all these perils. It creates an appetite and gives sound and robust health.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla occasionally for the last three years. I have suffered from malaria fever for five years, but found no relief till I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have all confidence in it, and believe it to be superior to any other tonic." P. J. Fitzgerald, 121 Ninth St., South Boston, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

## OUTLET FOR THE NORTHWEST

Benefit to be derived from a canal, shipway, or tideway.

In speaking of the International convention held at Toronto recently to consider the deepening of the St. Lawrence canal to the sea, the Philadelphia Record says:

With a twenty-foot channel from the great lakes to the sea, ocean vessels would yet anchor in the harbors of Toronto, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Duluth, and the magnificent fleet of steamers now locked in the upper reaches would be voyaging to all ports of the world. The eight States that border on the lakes, with their twenty-six millions of people, and the neighboring States of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, would be enabled by the carrying of the cheap coal up the St. Lawrence and the transportation of the immense grain cargoes of the Northwest down to the seaboard, and to Europe. The canal which would thus be deepened at the equal expense of the United States and Canada, would be throughout the future jointly owned by the two countries. American and Canadian vessels even now enjoy equal privileges in the St. Lawrence canal. A twenty-foot channel to the sea would reduce the freight and increase the price of the products of the northwestern soil that the enhanced value of one year's crop would pay the cost of the work. It would be a boon to the Canadian House of Commons on April 30 last, by Mr. Cockburn, of Toronto, that gentleman estimated that, allowing only five cents increase on a bushel of grain, deep waterways would add \$120 to the crop upon every 100-acre farm in the affected region.

**A Great Work.**

The Chinese Encyclopedia meets a long-felt want and no family should be without it. It was published in Peking in 5,000 volumes, and at the price of \$10,000 is the same as given away.

**Wong Is a Pioneer.**

One of the pioneers of California is Wong Yip Kong, who came from Hong Kong in a sailing vessel in 1844.

**Roman Idea of Death.**

"Death is an eternal sleep" is the favorite epitaph above the doors of Roman tombs.

**To Help Sick Women.**

"I want to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done for me."

"I was so bad with falling of the womb and Leucorrhoea that I could not stand."

"I had doctored so much without benefit I was entirely discouraged. I expected to die."

"One evening I read in the 'Herald' about this medicine. I went to the druggist, got some, and took 2 bottles of the Compound, and used one of the Sanative Wash."

"I am now well and strong, am never troubled with either of the complaints. If more women would use Mrs. Pinkham's medicines there would be less suffering in the world."

—Mrs. J. A. CASLER, 121 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

## The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

## KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

**DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.**

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except two cases (both thunder humors), and he has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains in the sides, passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squamous feelings at first.

No change of diet necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one teaspoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

## RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive Organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Bilelessness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIETARY will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By no doing

## DYSPEPSIA.

Sick Headache, Pain Stomach and Bilelessness will be relieved as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the nervous system. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

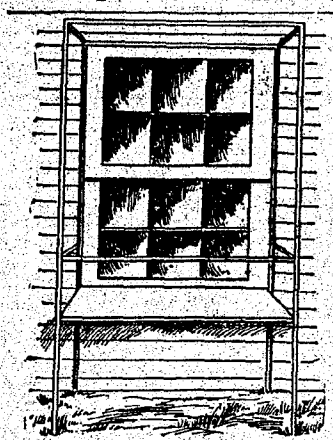
## HOME AND THE FARM.

### A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Description of a Wood Which Is Spreading Very Rapidly—To Pick Fruit Without Bruising—Crops That Pay—Take Care of the Tools.

### Outside a Sunny Window.

The exterior of a sunny window may be made very attractive, and at the same time the interior may receive a grateful shade from the strong summer sun, by such an arrangement as is shown in the illustration, consisting of a light framework of 1x1-inch stuff, with a broad table or shelf at the height of the window. Be-



tween the two uprights on each side, and across the top, is tightly stretched wire-netting, which can be procured at almost any width. The netting may also be stretched tightly across the outer edge of the shelf, between the shelf and cross-rail, or a regular window-box may be constructed by making tight sides and ends to the shelf, to hold earth. Quick-growing creeping plants and vines will soon run up over such a trellis and across the top, and if a denser shade is desired, they can be trained across the upper half of the front of the frame—wire netting or strands of wire being stretched across for this purpose. The shelf affords opportunity for the setting out of potted plants.—Country Gentleman.

### Cost of Wheat Raising.

It is a notorious fact, however, that the wheat crop of Argentina is very uncertain, and while some years she may export a large surplus, there will be other seasons when none will go abroad. This uncertainty of yield, caused largely by poor methods of culture, changeable seasons and the inability of the growers to protect their crops from parasites, diseases, and dry weather will give the American farmer an opportunity to make larger profits every few years. The relative cost of raising wheat in different sections of the country as illustrated very forcibly what improved culture and methods will do in bringing down the expenses. These differences amount in some cases as high as \$5 and \$7 per acre, and for no other reason than that some farmers practice intensive farming carefully and others let nature raise the crops for them to a large extent. It is also possible for those who think they have reached the rock-bottom cost of culture to bring down the cost per acre much more yet, and the development of agriculture in the future will demonstrate this to them. The great question that wheat growers must consider is: How to cheapen the cost of raising wheat consistent with large crops and good quality of grain. Every farmer should figure out for himself just what it costs to raise a bushel of wheat, and then when this is done begin earnestly to improve along two lines. One is to bring down the cost at least a dollar per bushel as soon as possible, and at the same time to increase the yield and quality. This can be done only with intensive farming of a high order, but as the question is tried one will be surprised at the difference in the yield and cost he can make out of his work. Improved machinery is necessary for this work, but as the cost of machinery is so great on the farm it is necessary to study the best methods of present-day machinery the greatest length of time. This is a question generally overlooked, and wheat is improving in this country, and only the very finest of the heaviest grains should be used. Most of the seed wheat to-day sown in good seed-beds will yield 25 per cent. more per acre than the old seed. The cost of land, manures, cultivation, and wear and tear on horses and other things must all be considered in a determined effort to bring down the cost. It seems like weakness to say that the present cost cannot be reduced.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

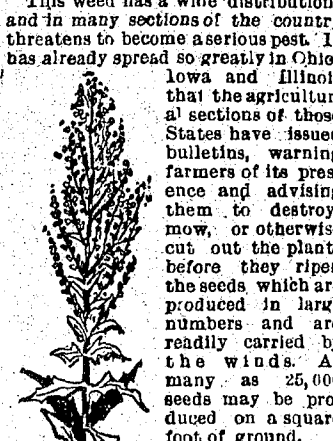
### Wild Lettuce.

This weed has a wide distribution, and in many sections of the country threatens to become a serious pest. It has already spread so greatly in Ohio, that it is feared that the agricultural sections of those States have issued bulletins, warning farmers of its presence and advising them to destroy, mow, or otherwise cut out the plants before they ripen the seeds which are produced in large numbers and are readily carried by the winds. As many as 25,000 seeds may be produced on a square foot of ground.

### The Wild or Prickly Lettuce (Lactuca Scariola)

is one of our most conspicuous weeds, having a single stem of from one to four feet high. The leaves of the plant are six to eight inches long, and an inch and a half wide, with irregular prickly edges, resembling some varieties of cultivated lettuce. Cutting before the seeds form, or better, before it blossoms, will prevent its spread. Twice cutting will be sufficient. As the plant is either annual or biennial its destruction

### Wild Lettuce.



is essential. The leaves of the plant are six to eight inches long, and an inch and a half wide, with irregular prickly edges, resembling some varieties of cultivated lettuce. Cutting before the seeds form, or better, before it blossoms, will prevent its spread. Twice cutting will be sufficient. As the plant is either annual or biennial its destruction

would be easy were not its seeds carried long distances by the wind. In localities where the plant is still rare its spread can be prevented with little effort.

### Value of Irrigation.

Prof. G. H. Fuller says lack of water is reducing the area cultivated in Kansas. The question is not simply of putting in one or a few crops that have their long and regular periods of seed time, culture and harvest, but to select a variety that will most fully occupy both the farmer and the soil. Crops in which skill in growing, harvesting and marketing count for much are chosen. The farmers of that portion where water is within easy reach by windmill pumps seem in a fair way to rank the highest in the intelligent effort to make the most out of the forces and appliances with which they work. This is one of the compensations of irrigation. The same amount of land may be made to yield much greater returns, but to do this more thought must be given to the work. The people of such regions become well-to-do, not by wealth; they are refined and educated. Irrigated counties sustain a greater population per square mile. The people are collected in villages and hamlets. Their greater variety of productions gives them a good living and an opportunity to make their surroundings pleasant and artistic.

### Cultivating Plums.

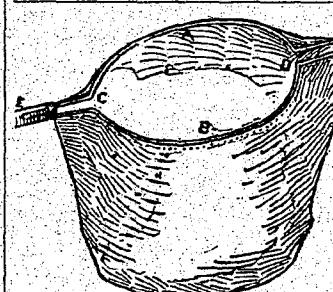
My experience in cultivating plums for market extends over a period of forty-five years. A plum orchard should be planted on heavy clay soil. The trees do not need much care while young. The curculio is the worst enemy we have to contend with. How shall we manage it? Keep the ground perfectly clean, allow no rubbish of any kind to collect. Turning in hogs and poultry, jarring the trees and tramping the ground solid will do no good; but in all my experience I have found that one remedy that would save all the plums. Procure some brimstone, heat to a liquid, have ready some old rags, dip in the liquid and lay out to cool; procure a pole, make an opening in small end, insert a rag match, light and pass among and under the branches, being careful not to scorch the leaves of the plums. This is an infallible remedy if thoroughly applied. Regarding the black knot, it is no use trying to cure the orchard after it makes its appearance. Better destroy it at once, and when the knot disappears from the locality plant a young orchard.—National Stockman.

### Buy for Cash.

If farmers would get into the way of buying for cash only, they would do much to promote the prosperity of the whole country than could be accomplished by any other means. Long time and low interest is alluring when a new machine can be used to advantage, or some needed implement is offered, but if the purchase is put off until the money to pay for it is at hand, these things can always be bought at a discount from the credit price that places the cash buyer in a position to save enough to make it an object. If the cash system is once put into practice the money for needful things is always ready when the need comes. The position of the proverbial "load under the barrow" is not more unpleasant than that of the man in debt in times like these.—American Farmer and Farm News.

### A Hand Apple Picker.

Orchardists will find the illustrated picker of great service in reaching apples on extended limbs. One man can stand under a tree and pick nearly all the fruit from the tree including the hardest to get at—that on the ends of the branches. The frame is made of heavy wire, or



### FOR PICKING FRUIT WITHOUT BRUISING.

light round iron and a sack of heavy cloth sewn to the frame, leaving the slots at each end so that an apple will be free to enter the sack. Then all you have to do is to push or pull the apple down in the sack. I have one with a fourteen foot and another with a six-foot handle. The wire from A to B is eight inches wide, from C to D ten inches. The slots at C and D are three inches long and an inch wide. The handle or pole may be of any desired length.—American Agriculturist.

### Crops That Pay.

Many profitable crops are overlooked simply because the farmer considers that they require too much labor for their production. It may be stated as a truth that it is only those crops that are laborious to grow which pay best. Gardeners make large profits on a few acres only, but they are compelled to give careful attention to every detail, providing hot houses and cold frames for certain plants, yet it is not a specialty with some farmers. It is the labor itself that pays—not the crop—as the price of an article is largely regulated by its cost for labor.

### Farm Notes.

It is useless to waste time in the effort to reform sows that eat their pigs. They are unreliable, and their places should be filled by others.

The sheep is the only animal that is made vicious by petting. A young ram that is raised by hand at the house becomes bold and soon learns to attack cattle and persons.

Do not forget to save your seed corn from the stalks that are standing in the field, by selection of the most vigorous stalks and best ears. Next year's crop depends on this year's seed.

Peas are ready to be picked when the stem parts readily from the spur. The fruit should always be picked by raising it up. Instead of pulling it off. Aim to leave the stem on the pea.

## BURNED IN A HOTEL.

### SIXTEEN PERSONS PERISH BY FIRE AT SEATTLE.

Shot Up in a Fire Trap, They Are Suffocated and Cremated Without Hope of Escape—Women and Children Among the Victims—List of the Dead.

### Caused by a Lamp Explosion.

Sixteen persons—ten men, three women, and three children—were burned to death in the West Street Hotel at Seattle, Wash., on Saturday morning. The killed, with names so far as known, are: F. Bolman, M. McZooly, Agnes Mixon, C. Wilson, Anderson, Andrew Osterman, Mrs. Osterman, her mother, Mrs. Osterman, a little son and daughter, four men, one woman, and one child, unidentified; recognition impossible.

The West Street Hotel occupied the upper floor of a two-story corrugated iron building that covered a quarter of a block of ground in Columbia and West streets, one block from the Northern Pacific Depot and near the business center of the city. The building was a mere shell of wood, covered with iron. There were several exits to the street, but they were narrow. The halls were narrow and the rooms small. Wholesale business houses occupied the ground floor. The hotel, being near the railroad depot, was much patronized by country people.

The fire was undoubtedly caused by the explosion of a lamp in the kitchen in the rear of the house. The proprietor's assistant, a man named L. O'Connell, about 1 o'clock, but before he could investigate the flames spread all through the house. The corrugated iron sheeting kept the flames hidden until nearly half a dozen of the firemen arrived. The firemen tried to present an alarming aspect. The people at the windows were rescued with ladders and boards, some escaping with hardly any clothing.

### Shocking Discoveries by the Firemen.

The firemen discovered a corpse after about 10 o'clock, they had counted fifteen. Subsequently another was discovered. Most of the bodies were left where they lay until daylight in the hope the proprietor might identify them by locating the rooms of the register. The bodies were charred beyond possibility of recognition. The bodies were taken to the morgue in boxes or canvas sacks. The arrangements of the halls of the hotel made it impossible for the firemen to find one unfamiliar with the place would have had difficulty in finding his way about without several attempts, and as the halls were filled with smoke there was little chance for any of them to make their way before the smoke ceased. Some of the lodgers were asleep and were overtaken in bed, while others rushed into the halls and were suffocated and burned.

### BLOW AT UNCLE SAM.

### German Government Excludes American Live Cattle and Fresh Beef.

The German government has published a decree prohibiting the importation of American live cattle and fresh beef. The decree is based on the ground that two cases of Texas fever, a disease which has been found in several animals suffering from Texas fever. This action, a Washington dispatch says, was not entirely unexpected by the agricultural department, although it is a serious blow to the export of live cattle and fresh beef. The matter will not be allowed to rest where it now stands, but our government will cause a thorough investigation to be made of the cases of the alleged Texas fever, and the German government has seen fit to act in such a summary fashion. No doubt is left here that these alleged cases will turn out to be founded on a mistake. The German government, however, knows little or nothing about this disease, Texas fever, a purely climatic, non-infectious fever peculiar to America. That is the opinion of the agricultural department, and experts who have studied the disease for years and are aware of the state of knowledge on the subject in Europe. If the departmental examinations expected, results in disproving the existence of the disease, the German government will enter a very vigorous protest against the action of Germany and seek to make it clear that the reason assigned for the destruction of our meat trade is disingenuously stated.

### SHORN OF ITS TERROR.

### French Claim that Diphtheria Is to Be Cured by Inoculation Hereafter.

The new treatment by inoculation for diphtheria and croup, as practiced in France, is the subject of a special report to the State Department by United States Consul C.W. Chancellor, at Havre. The Consul gives in detail a history of the development of the treatment by Dr. Pasteur and his assistant, Dr. Roux, who have been experimenting with it for five years, keeping it secret until they had satisfied themselves of its efficiency and had subjected the animal the horses to the treatment to transform diphtheria into an anti-toxin. A trial of the new treatment at one of the largest children's hospitals of Paris resulted in reducing the death rate from diphtheria from 81.70 per cent. to 24.33 per cent. In addition it is stated that diphtheria vaccinated with the serum were protected from the disease even while living in close contact with diphtheria patients. As the Pasteur Institute cannot meet the great demand for the serum movements are on foot in different localities to establish auxiliary stations. In slight cases one injection of the serum is sufficient.

### Our Population.

The proportion of foreign-born persons to natives in Nevada is 70,038 to 100,000; in Arizona, 65,799; the Dakotas, 62,118; Minnesota, 52,169; California, 51,218.

Missouri has 705,718 males of voting age, of whom 581,981 are native and 123,737 are of foreign birth. The vote of Missouri in the election of 1902 was 540,380.

MASSACHUSETTS, Rhode Island and New York have the largest average number of persons to a house, each house in these States having more than 400 persons.

SOUTH CAROLINA has the largest percentage of blacks, 58.5; then comes Mississippi with 57.58, Louisiana has 49.19, and Alabama 44.24 per cent. of black population.

For the United States as a whole there were in 1900 10,100,000 males to 10,200,000 females, so that the males will be unable to get wives if they really need them.

The persons of African descent are classified according to the degrees of colored blood into 1,337,000 blacks, 859,959 mulattoes, 105,235 quadroons, and 69,930 octaroons.

## The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

### Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

### ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

### Comparative Strength of Materials.

Cast iron weighs 444 pounds to the cubic foot and a one-inch square bar will sustain a weight of 16,500 pounds; bronze, weight 525 pounds, tenacity 3,000; wrought iron, weight 480, tenacity 50,000; hard "crucible" steel, weight 490, tenacity 78,000; aluminum, weight 168, tenacity 29,000. We are accustomed to think of metals as being stronger than wood, and so they are, generally speaking; if only pieces of the same size are tested. But when equal weights of the two materials are compared it is then found that several varieties of wood are stronger than ordinary steel. A bar of pine just as heavy as a bar of steel an inch square will hold up 125,000 pounds, the best ash 100,000 pounds, and some hemlock 200,000 pounds. Wood is bulky. It occupies ten or twelve times the space of steel. The best steel castings made for the United States navy have a tenacity of 65,000 to 75,000 pounds to the square inch. By solidifying such castings under great pressure a tenacity strength of 80,000 to 150,000 pounds may be obtained.—Railway Review.

### At a late meeting of the Royal Botanical Society, the Secretary raised the question of the vitality of long-kept seeds.

He said that fifteen years was as long as he had undoubted evidence to the vitality of seeds. He was, however, not satisfied with the evidence of such a claim was unscientific and untrustworthy. Sir B. W. Richardson, at the same meeting, said that he had planted many seeds found with mummies, but none had ever developed.

### Misery After Meals.

The oppressive embarras levied upon the inner man by his inveterate enemy, dyspepsia, after meals, are lifted and the yoke cast off by that sovereign medicinal liberator from bodily ailments, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Heartburn, flatulence, oppression at the pit of the stomach, the presence of bile where it does not belong, are alike remedied by this potent reformer of a disordered condition of the gastric organ and the liver. It is the prince of tonics and stomachics, invigorating at the same time that it remedies. Both appetite and sleep are improved by a witness before or after meals, and before retiring, will be found an efficient restorative of the ability to digest and assimilate and to rest tranquilly. Use it for indigestion, nervousness and rheumatic trouble and for constipation. For the aged and infirm it is highly beneficial.

### Bogus Coffee.

Everybody knows that much, perhaps most, of the so-called Mocha coffee sold in the United States is no such thing, but only a few persons know how some of the counterfeit Mocha is made. The berries growing on the highest limbs of the coffee trees in Brazil are often shriveled in the semblance of the true Mocha, and these are carefully set aside, shipped to some port famous for Mocha coffee, and sent thence to the western world as the true thing.

### Invest New.

In the best, most welcome and most valuable reading obtainable for 1895. The Youth's Companion offers unequalled value and good reading for all the family, and costs but \$1.75 a year.

Mr. Gladstone, two of Queen Victoria's daughters, Rudyard Kipling, Mark Twain, J. T. Trowbridge, and Governor Cleveland, and other eminent writers contribute to the volume for next year.

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